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Alfreton Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector
For the Year 1963

To which is added certain details by the Surveyor
for the same year



Medical Officer of Health:

PHILIP WEYMAN, L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

Engineer and Surveyor:

FRANCIS P. WALTERS

*Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent
and Shops Act Inspector:*

ERNEST MERCER, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.



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Alfreton Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

Public Health Committee :

COUNCILLOR M. HEWITT (Chairman)

Members: All the members of the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

"THE FIRS", HIGH STREET, ALFRETON

Medical Officer of Health. (Tel. No. Alfreton 614)

PHILIP WEYMAN, L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

**Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent
and Shops Act Inspector. (Tel. No. Alfreton 292/3)**

**E. MERCER, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. for Meat and Food Inspection)**

Assistant Public Health Inspectors.

**G. T. HAYES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. for Meat and Food Inspection)
Resigned April, 1963 (after 17 years service)**

**B. WELLS, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. for Meat and Food Inspection)
(Smoke Inspector's Diploma)**

**C. HASKEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(From 1st May 1963)
(Cert. for Meat and Food Inspection)**

General Clerk

MISS J. CLARKE

Receptionist and Shorthand Typist

MISS L. DAY

1963-64

Alfreton Urban District Council

Chairman : Councillor G. H. Cowham

Vice-Chairman : Councillor R. Bowlzer

ALFRETON WARD

Date elected

1950	Councillor	R. BOWLZER
1946	„	G. H. COWHAM
(1) * 1921	„	G. W. HARDY
1950	„	M. HEWITT, c.c.
1949	„	A. McGREGOR
1956	„	J. FULLWOOD
1963	„	D. McNEILL

SOMERCOTES WARD

1951	Councillor	Mrs. N. L. BRAMLEY
1956	„	J. W. STORER
1955	„	W. T. RIMMINGTON

RIDDINGS WARD

1953	Councillor	T. BRADLEY
1938	„	H. BRADSHAW
(2) * 1943	„	D. SKELTON
1963	„	F. F. RUSSELL

SWANWICK WARD

1946	Councillor	G. HUNT
1949	„	F. C. PEACOCK
1959	„	J. G. A. GREEN, c.c.

IRONVILLE WARD

1950	Councillor	Rev. J. H. FRANCIS, c.c.
1961	„	J. S. HEATHCOTE

The Council meets on the first Tuesday of each month at 6.30 p.m.

- * (1) Resigned after 42 years service
- (2) Resigned after 20 years service

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Alfreton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1963.

Progress reported last year on the new sewage disposal scheme continues. Conversion of pail closets to the water carriage system was another step forward. The end result was more sewage sludge. This caused discussion and some action because of its quantity and its smell.

More action needs to be considered on the combined disposal of sludge and refuse to produce a useful fertiliser. Districts might well consult together to produce a long term overall plan.

The provision of shower baths for the use of men engaged on refuse collection is welcome. Not all men use them but then not all miners use pit-head baths.

No progress has been made with smoke control on a large scale. Praise goes to those who have installed modern appliances which are more efficient and do not make smoke. This praise is shared by those other people who have stopped cigarette smoking and feel much better as a result.

It has been a pleasure to notice that the National Coal Board has hauled down the angry black banners which have flown from its chimneys for so long. The Chief Public Health Inspector reports that modern equipment has been installed.

The Surveyor in the report describes Alfreton Lido which opened in 1964. This has been an excellent project. Much more energy must now be expended on improving opportunities for indoor physical activity in bad weather and during the winter evenings.

A covered-in learners' pool open all the year round, which only need contain water 30 inches deep, is one possible provision.

I have to thank all those who have been of assistance to me during the year. We are fortunate in having cheerful, co-operative and helpful members on the Staff.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

P. WEYMAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS.

The Statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources throughout the year.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Alfreton supplies a weekly return giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

Notifications of infectious disease are sent in by Medical Practitioners and in cases of Tuberculosis sometimes by the Chest Physician and Hospital Medical Officers.

The notification of suspected cases is most important, for instance in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time.

Additional information about infectious disease and undiagnosed illnesses comes from hospitals, school teachers, parents, health visitors and casual conversations.

At weekly and quarterly intervals, details regarding infectious disease, births and deaths, are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County or surrounding districts or towns.

POPULATION.

The population of the Urban District at 30th June, 1963, was estimated by the Registrar General as 23,020. This is a decrease of 30 from the estimate made at the same time in 1962.

BIRTHS.

352 live births were registered giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 15.3.

This figure when adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1.06 is 16.2. This can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 18.2.

See Summary of Statistics.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Five Infant Deaths were recorded, three occurring under the age of four weeks and two under the age of one week. This is the lowest figure recorded since 1953. (See Summary of Statistics).

PERINATAL MORTALITY.

The number of still births and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is eight, giving a rate per thousand live and still births of 22.3.

The following table gives the figures for the last five years.

Year	Number	Rate per thousand live and still births	Rate for England and Wales
1959	18	49.7	34.2
1960	17	45.9	32.9
1961	14	41.8	32.2
1962	12	34.9	30.8
1963	8	22.3	29.3

STILL BIRTHS.

The six still births registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 16.8. This can be compared with a rate for England and Wales of 17.3.

DEATHS.

257 deaths were registered. This gives a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 11.1 which, after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.14 is 12.7 and can be compared with a rate of 12.2 for England and Wales.

Deaths from Individual Diseases.

The 257 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex.

Disease of Heart and Circulatory System.

145 deaths occurred in this group, 84 males and 61 females. Numbers 17-21 inclusive in Table 5 make up this total which is approximately 56% of the total deaths recorded.

Cancer.

36 deaths, 24 men and 12 women, make this the second largest group. Death rates per thousand of the population from all forms of cancer are a little lower than the rate for England and Wales. (See Summary of Statistics).

Pneumonia and Bronchitis.

There were seven deaths from pneumonia and nineteen from bronchitis.

Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths registered in the Urban District.

Tuberculosis.

A death from respiratory tuberculosis occurred in a man 63 years of age (See Table 6).

Accidents.

Thirteen persons, eight men and five women, died as a result of accidents.

Three men and two women died after being involved in motor vehicle accidents. Three men and two women died as a result of falls. A man aged 44 died due to a trench collapsing and burying him. A man aged 37 died due to a colliery accident and a boy of 15 as a result of asphyxia due to hanging.

Suicide.

Four women committed suicide.

A young woman of 28 as a result of acute aspirin poisoning. A woman of 45 by drowning and two women aged 67 and 71 as a result of coal gas poisoning.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

376 cases of infectious disease were notified in 1963. Measles was responsible for 91% of this number.

The incidence of individual diseases was Measles 342, Scarlet Fever 17, Whooping Cough 5, Pneumonia 2, Dysentery 1, Poliomyelitis 1, and Tuberculosis 8.

Tables 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 give details of age and sex distribution and seasonal incidence of these diseases.

Measles.

342 cases were notified. Of this number 317 cases occurred in children in the 1 - 9 age group.

The majority of cases occurred in the Spring and were closely associated with similar outbreaks in adjoining areas.

See Tables 8, 9 and 10.

Scarlet Fever.

Seventeen cases were notified, the majority occurring in children of school age. See Table 8.

Dysentery.

One case was notified in June. This occurred in a young woman who worked in another district where there was a small outbreak.

Poliomyelitis.

One case of Poliomyelitis occurred in a young married man. Clinically this was confirmed as paralytic poliomyelitis although all virological examinations were negative.

No other case occurred.

Tuberculosis.

Eight new cases were notified. Of this number four were of a non-respiratory type.

Of the four respiratory cases, three were men and one woman, and two of the men were retired.

SERVICES FOR OLDER PEOPLE.

Laundry Service for Foul Linen.

There is no special service for foul linen in the District. As part of a Group Bungalow Scheme the Council are installing equipment which might be used for this purpose after the residents have completed their laundry.

At the time of writing this extension of the use is to be explored in the hope that a service might be started in the near future.

Chiropody Service.

A service started by the Alfreton Old People's Welfare Committee continues. Equipment has arrived at the County Clinic to enable the setting up of a Central Service.

Meals-on-Wheels Service.

This service run by the Women's Voluntary Service continues and brings help to a number of people in difficulties. Our thanks to the members of the Service and to the canteens who provide the meals.

Persons in Need of Care and Attention—National Assistance Act, 1948-1957.

There was no need for removal of persons under the provisions of this Act.

Designing for Disabled, Old or Ill.

The recent issue of a manual "Designing for the Disabled" containing details required by those involved in producing accommodation for people likely to be disabled brings to mind a number of problems.

As years accumulate disabilities become more obvious and there is more difficulty in overcoming them.

More people live to greater ages. Medical science finds it possible to produce more ways of preventing or reducing disability. More people with disabilities survive and also live longer.

It is not possible to say how many units of accommodation are required for this or that kind of disability or age group.

It is much better to say that what is safe and useful for a person with a disability is also safe and useful for other people.

Some specialised equipment is only needed for some types of disabled persons.

Generally, however, a doorway wide enough for a wheel chair is wide enough for a pram and will enable furniture to be moved easily.

A lavatory with adequate room for a wheel chair and a small wash basin is far more useful and safe hygienically than a lavatory in which it is almost impossible for a large sized person to close the door and sit down.

Some kitchen lay-outs appear to be the result of the builder, having finished creating a "box", saying to the plumber "fit the kitchen in here."

The cooker may be placed behind the door or directly beside the sink. There is only one draining board. Ignorance of the basic elements of hygiene are demonstrated day after day. Dwellings dangerous both to fit and disabled people are seen.

All units of accommodation must be designed to a "safe" standard. Some interchange of accommodation must take place as people grow older. Unfortunately "full" use of accommodation coupled with modern design leaves little room for accumulation of possessions or hobbies.

Lavatory Design.

This was considered. Hospitals use wheeled lavatory chairs and bedpans become used less frequently.

It is reasonable that this use will spread into the homes of handicapped or disabled persons.

It is, therefore, necessary to consider whether lavatory arrangements should not be designed to allow this. Handles to grasp should be fixed to ease movement. Door arrangements are often inconvenient.

Lavatory seats have become lower. This is a disadvantage to some of the disabled persons.

Reasonable lavatory space will give easier access in illness or disability and the future wheeled lavatory chair can be accommodated.

In addition as one studies family hygiene one becomes more worried about the absence of washing facilities in the lavatory compartment. Can this be one of the reasons for family outbreaks of diarrhoea? Hand washing is neglected with the result that door handles become contaminated with organisms awaiting the next hand.

Would adequate washing facilities in the lavatory compartment help to cut down family outbreaks of diarrhoea or are families generally careless or is infection spread between members of the family in many other ways?

COLD INJURY (Accidental Hypothermia).

Much interest has been shown, in the last few years, in the risks of injury particularly to babies and old people from cold.

Frostbite is dramatic but there is a much commoner danger from periods of exposure to low temperatures.

This cold injury, which can lead to death, results from such exposures. It is more common during the winter months.

The cold, draughty and sometimes damp English bedroom has much to answer for.

Cold injury is likely to affect those who are unable to help themselves. As a result it means that all who have to care for babies, older people and those in poor health, should make sure that chilling of the body does not occur.

Consider the effect of a cold draughty bedroom on a baby lying in a bed in which it has passed urine. Think, too, of a similar situation when old people have difficulty in controlling their urine at night.

All that is required to prevent the condition is a reasonable room temperature *day and night*. A temperature of 65°F is suggested.

Very few bedrooms are anywhere near this temperature during many winter nights. This applies to bedrooms in new houses as well as old.

Modern techniques enable radiators to be supplied from back boilers.

I would recommend anyone considering erecting a new house, bungalow or flat to consider whether the design they have is really up to modern standards if it does not have some form of central

heating. This should be considered in connection with alterations to properties.

WATER SUPPLIES.

These are maintained by the South Derbyshire Water Board. The average consumption over the whole area of the Board is 32 gallons per head, per day.

The area includes rural and urban districts.

Water samples taken by the Board continue to be satisfactory. I am indebted to the Engineer to the Board for informing me of the results of the samples.

Swimming Baths.

Progress continues on the construction of an open air swimming pool.

At the time of writing this has been completed and is a great success.

A major feature of the pool is a separate diving pool which gives divers a much increased safety factor.

CREMATION.

It is interesting to note the growth of this method of disposal. The following national figures are relevant:

In Great Britain

in 1954 there were 125,521 cremations representing 22.29% of all deaths.

in 1962 there were 240,589 cremations representing 38.7% of all deaths.

in 1954 there were 72 crematoria. In 1962 there were 172 crematoria.

It is common practice to have a service in the local church and then to proceed to the crematorium for the final service.

The above figures indicate some reduction in the demand for plots at cemeteries. But cemeteries still need to be kept in order and at times extended.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S OFFICE.

The office of the Medical Officer of Health at Alfreton serves Ilkeston Borough Council and Alfreton, Heanor and Ripley Urban District Councils. In addition, the Medical Officer is also an Assistant County Medical Officer with the Derbyshire County Council.

Each District is dealt with entirely separately. This combination of posts is an ideal one. It presents many opportunities for liaison and co-operation.

I have to thank the County Medical Officer and the many members of his Staff who have helped and advised me during the year. The pleasant relationship existing is much appreciated and helps a great deal in our mutual interests.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

The schemes for protection are organised by the County Council and carried out by their staff and the General Practitioners.

The District Council supports these schemes with posters and discussions.

It is part of my duty to authenticate the signature of the general practitioner on International Certificates of Vaccination. At one time many of these certificates were incorrectly filled in and had to be returned. This is a rare occurrence now although a few are returned. It would be wrong to allow an intending traveller to find himself in difficulties because of bad form filling by other people.

Travellers Abroad.

Comment is made each year on the need for travellers to ensure that they are properly protected against disease before venturing abroad. This information is issued with a person's passport. Protection for the family seems an obvious step to take.

There is no doubt that travellers do pick up infections abroad. These are often dealt with by medicines taken abroad, bought abroad or supplied by a friend. Unless a person is really ill no investigation is carried out.

The result is that holiday makers may bring home infections, such as paratyphoid, and pass them on to friends.

Food handlers who contract diarrhoea or stomach upsets whilst on holiday abroad are strongly advised to have a check-up on return home to avoid any danger of spreading infection when back at work. The Medical Officer of Health will always be glad to make arrangements if the family doctor or person desires it.

FOOD POISONING.

No cases of food poisoning were reported in the District.

HOME SAFETY.

The Alfreton and Ripley Home Safety Committee meets every two months alternately at Ripley and Alfreton.

It is financed by a grant from both Ripley and Alfreton Councils and another from the County Council.

Members of the Committee come from voluntary organisations, Gas and Electricity Boards and the Fire Service. Each of the authorities also have members.

Many interesting discussions occur at the meetings. All members bringing up points for consideration.

The Report of the Working Party of the Royal College of Surgeons on Accident Prevention and Life Saving was welcomed.

The recommendation that training in life saving and resuscitation techniques should start at about nine years of age was noted with interest.

In view of the opening of new swimming baths at Alfreton and the planning of a bath for Ripley these matters are needing consideration.

S.O.S. Cards for display in the windows by persons requiring assistance who are otherwise unable to call attention have been

reprinted. This is now a more prominent card in colour which attracts attention and should be more helpful.

The real reason behind these cards is to encourage a person to make some arrangement in case of accident or illness. Many older people do not like to face up to this possibility.

Adequate preparation may mean rapid treatment and a return to normal life much sooner than if there is delayed treatment.

The members of the Committee take back information and comments to their organisations. Talks and film shows can be arranged. Many thanks are due to members who help in this.

CLEAN AIR.

Bronchitis.

The following report was presented to the Public Health Committee and is so important that it is repeated here.

The Standing Medical Advisory Committee (Scotland) set up a Sub-Committee to report on Bronchitis in Scotland and to suggest means which might be taken to deal with the problem.

In a preface to the report of the Sub-Committee the Standing Medical Advisory Committee state:—

“The Standing Medical Advisory Committee were so impressed by the evidence presented in this Report that they wish to emphasise the importance of atmospheric pollution and cigarette smoking as the principal preventable causes of chronic bronchitis. The Committee believe that immediate action ought to be taken to deal with both of these causes.”

Bronchitis is even more of a problem in England than in Scotland as the following table taken from the above report shows.

Bronchitis death rate among males in certain countries expressed as a percentage of the rate in Scotland in 1958.

	All ages	55-60 years
England and Wales	144	98
Norway	7	3
Denmark	9	3
Belgium	38	23
France	9	3
U.S.A. (White)	5	3

Two paragraphs under the heading “Prevention” are of concern to us.

“We believe that the greatest contribution to the control of this disease is to be made by the elimination of atmospheric pollution and by effective measures against cigarette smoking. The achievement of these objectives would produce far-reaching improvements in health. We believe that a major reduction in cigarette smoking would greatly reduce the incidence of chronic bronchitis.”

“We have noted with interest the attempts which are being made by local authorities to promote clean air in Scotland. The evidence incriminating atmospheric pollution is compelling and there

can be no doubt that the freeing of the air of the products of combustion, both visible and invisible, is likely to play a significant part in reducing the prevalence of this disease. This programme should be pursued with the greatest energy."

All these points strongly support a policy of clean air in Scotland and should be even more strongly made in England where the "English Disease" causes so much more distress and disability.

Smoking and Health.

Two major reports have now been published. The first one by the Royal College of Physicians in this country underlined the connection between cigarette smoking and health. This was in 1962 and has been the basis of considerable health education. Whilst the money and effort spent in this way bears no relationship to that spent by the cigarette salesmen, it has had a considerable effect.

Most doctors have given up smoking cigarettes. Many other people have done so and many others have tried to do so.

There is knowledge now that there is a relationship between cigarette smoking and ill-health.

The report on Smoking and Health produced by the United States Public Health Services became available early in 1964. It contains a great deal of detail and again there is no doubt about the relationship between cigarette smoking and ill-health.

In America, expressed in percentage form, Coronary Artery disease, the leading cause of death in that country, "the death rate is 70% higher for cigarette smokers. For Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema which are among the leading causes of severe disability the death rate for cigarette smokers is 580% higher than for non-smokers. For Lung Cancer the most frequent site of Cancer in men, the death rate is nearly 1,000% higher."

One of our great problems, as always in Health Education, is to translate knowledge into action. It is not unusual to find that a parent knows perfectly well what needs to be done but never does it.

Proposed changes in habits need time and need continuous pressure.

In addition if adequate motivation can be given it will occur more rapidly.

People will cling to old and dangerous habits in spite of "common sense".

It is interesting to note that there are many people who accept changes all their lives. Others seem to resist any sort of change.

Are we up against a problem in that people are just like this and that we must accept the situation and see people dying unnecessarily and stupidly?

There is no doubt that some will die unnecessarily, perhaps like some of those road victims whom the Chief Constable of Derbyshire describes in his Accident Reports as running on to the road "heedless" of traffic.

But what of the others. We must redouble our efforts in schools

and in all other places to see that the information is taken in and reasons for taking action must be given.

It is not unusual to note that people in low income groups seem to be endlessly smoking cigarettes. It is noted that smoking cigarettes is more prevalent in less bright children.

What can we do about this?

Domestic Smoke Pollution.

The availability of smokeless fuel supplies have been a source of considerable worry to many people interested in clearing the air. Unfortunately one has to depend on the vagaries of various marketing organisations for assurance of supplies. Policies may change over-night. Under Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 63/69 arrangements can be made to use any suitable smokeless fuel. The householder is not so likely to be at the mercy of increasing prices if there is choice between the products of various organisations.

The habits of some dealers of storing fuel, particularly coke, in the open and selling it wet is very poor salesmanship.

It is quite clear that clean air is coming regardless of opposition. Many people go ahead and install efficient appliances without waiting for Council action. They know these appliances are more efficient and will give better service. As a result they will not put up with fuel which is not up to standard and will change to something else.

Whilst we accent the health aspect the most obvious one of dirt, no-one comments on. We have had the dirtiest winter for years. There has been little rain to wash away the accumulated deposits on pavements, roads and backyards. Gloom is made gloomier by smoke haze accumulating and becoming thicker.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

There were no changes in the arrangements to give publicity to the major health topics. Poster boards, exhibitions at the County Clinic and publicity in various ways all underline the way to good health.

Many discussions take place at Health Committee level. The Press are most helpful in giving information about health matters.

FOOD HYGIENE.

There is a great need for much more education in food hygiene and in supervised handling of food whilst training.

The expert knowledge is in the Health Department and this needs to be disseminated much more often.

I am sure that low standards in the home contribute to an untold number of household diarrhoeal outbreaks and stomach upsets. The trained salesman or saleswoman in the shop could teach his or her customers much more on how to handle food and help us to a cleaner way of life.

Food is generally undated or has a peculiar code to indicate the date. How much better if date of manufacture or production

with recommended expiry date were printed plainly on the container. Some containers may stay in the householder's food store for years with often inevitable deterioration.

SUPERANNUATION AND SICK PAY MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

These examinations are carried out to determine whether a person is able to give reasonable service on medical grounds.

Many very fit people are seen and it is a pleasure to see them entering the service of the Council.

It is not unusual, however, to find some condition which requires treatment.

The most obvious is the labourer who has a hernia. In another District recently such a person was found who was required to lift paving stones.

Occasional raised blood pressure and over-weight calls for a reference to the family doctor.

Sometimes defective eye-sight requires spectacles.

The standard of dental care is sometimes appalling.

Many of the minor conditions do not affect the capacity to work but if not attended to may cause difficulty in the future. The opportunity is taken to give any useful health advice and for a friendly discussion.

TOILET HYGIENE.

It has been discovered that an aerosol spray may be formed when a W.C. is flushed. This spray can contain bacteria from faeces or urine. It can be distributed to all parts of the toilet compartment. It has been distributed to all parts even with the lid down.

It seems likely that this distribution might be reduced, if not stopped, if the rubber buffers now fixed underneath all seats raising them $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. from the basin were removed or replaced by a continuous buffer. This space, reminiscent of war-time all-round fire, is ideal for dissemination of organisms and smell.

The rubber buffers no doubt originated as a result of the polite notice in railway trains "Gentlemen please raise the seat" with the result that the following lady dropped it.

Apart from this discovery it should not be long before W.C.s. are re-designed to avoid any possibility of aerosol spray or splashing.

It is necessary to consider whether washing facilities should be available within the toilet compartment.

Soiling of fingers must be the most common and easiest way to carry organisms out of lavatories. If washing facilities are not immediately available all clothing, knobs and handles might be contaminated.

No toilet is ever cleaned and sterilised after each person has left although this is ideal.

To reduce the possibility of contamination it is necessary to suggest the installation of proper hand washing facilities with each

toilet compartment. There should be supplied thermostatically controlled water from a spray tap, operated by a pedal. The flushing apparatus should be operated by a pedal.

Thus taps and chains are eliminated, infected sources for the next visitor to pick up organisms.

Toilet facilities should be adequate for maximum use. This is rare in places of feeding (banquets, official occasions, etc.). Unless they are adequate many people even if trained to do so will not wash their hands before feeding.

It is of little use complaining that people do not wash their hands after using the toilet if facilities are inadequate, non-existent or in variable supply.

Toilet compartments have been in use on trains, and in aircraft for many years.

In view of the possible contamination in toilet units, is it wise as one Local Authority has done, to give free use of washing facilities in the toilet to market stall holders who sell food some distance away and then consider this adequate provision of washing facilities?

As long as washing facilities are available somewhere everyone seems happy. The word "adjacent" is often used but is as useful as the word "contiguous" was in the provision of sanitation by improvement grants.

The following extracts from publications indicate a lack of design standard.

(a) Ministry of Housing and Local Government booklet "Homes for today and tomorrow" page 35, "Water closets should be provided as follows: (d) where a separate W.C. does not adjoin a bathroom it must contain a wash basin."

(b) Ministry of Health booklet on "Clean Catering" states "There should be fully equipped wash hand basins, within compartments containing sanitary conveniences or close to them", (page 9).

(c) Ministry of Health—Hospital Building Notes No. 4—Ward Units—page 5, (g) W.Cs. "Each W.C. compartment should include or have adjacent a lavatory basin."

(d) Ministry of Health—Hospital Building Notes No. 2—Accommodation for Nursing Staff, page 6 and following pages. Diagrams show some W.Cs. with basins in the compartment and some without.

We have been dirty for years and most of us have now obtained resistance to many organisms. Should we have to depend on being fortunate enough to obtain this resistance and if this fails hope that some kind family doctor will fill us up with some antibiotics?

One dreams of toilet compartments which sterilise themselves after each user has left. But until then let us try and design compartments which will reduce infection to a minimum.

After all if hands are contaminated they contaminate washing facilities outside in the main part of the lavatory if they are provided there.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

General Statistics.

Area in acres ...	...	...	4,957
Population (estimated) ...	...	...	23,020
Population per acre ...	...	...	4.6
Number of Inhabited Houses ...	...	...	7,579
Rateable Value (as at 31st March, 1964)			£594,281
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1963/1964	...	...	£2,300
Live Births registered ...	...	...	352
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births			4.3
Birth Rate per 1,000 population ..	...	...	15.3
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor, 1.06) ...	...	...	16.2
Birth Rate, England and Wales ...	...	...	18.2
Still Births registered ...	...	...	6
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (live and still) ...	...	...	16.8
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales ...	...	...	17.3
Deaths registered ...	...	...	257
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	...	...	11.1
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor, 1.14)			12.7
Death Rate, England and Wales ..	...	...	12.2
Maternal Deaths (pregnancy, childbirth, abortion)			—
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live and still births)			—
Maternal mortality, England and Wales ...	...	...	0.28
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)			5
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births			14.2
Infant mortality, England and Wales			20.9
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age ...	...	...	5
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births legitimate			14.8
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age...	...	...	—
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births illegitimate			—
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)			3
Neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births			8.5
Neonatal mortality, England and Wales			14.2
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age)			2
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births ...	...	...	5.7
Perinatal Deaths (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week of age) ...	...	...	8
Perinatal mortality (per 1,000 live and still births)			22.3
Death Rate per 1,000 population from :			
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	...	...	0.043
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales			0.056
Tuberculosis, other forms ...	...	...	—
Tuberculosis, other forms, England and Wales ...	...	...	0.007
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus ...	...	...	0.434
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales			0.519
Cancer, other forms ...	...	...	1.129
Cancer, other forms, England and Wales ...	...	...	1.658

Table 1. BIRTHS

Births	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Live	160	177	337	8	7	15
Still	4	1	5	1	—	1

Table 2. STILLBIRTHS. 1953-63.

Year	Number (Live and Still)	Rate per thousand Births			Year	Number (Live and Still)	Rate per thousand Births		
		M.	F.	Total			M.	F.	Total
1953	11	28.8			1959	9	24.9		
1954	7	17.3			1960	12	32.4		
1955	13	37.4			1961	9	26.9		
1956	7	18.5			1962	7	20.8		
1957	11	26.5			1963	6	16.8		
1958	7	20.2							

Table 3. INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY.

Infant deaths	M.	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
		F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Under one year of age	3	2	5	—	—	—	—
Under four weeks of age	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
Under one week of age	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Perinatal deaths	... 6	1	7	1	—	—	1

Table 4. COMPARATIVE TABLES - 1953-1963.

Year	Population (estimated)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Death Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	
				M.	F.
1953	23,220	16.6	10.4	40.4	
1954	23,370	17.0	10.6	22.7	
1955	23,430	14.3	9.1	26.9	
1956	23,480	15.8	10.3	24.8	
1957	23,680	17.1	11.6	24.8	
1958	23,190	14.7	10.3	17.7	
1959	23,480	15.0	10.7	34.0	
1960	23,460	15.3	10.3	19.5	
1961	23,110	14.1	10.6	27.6	
1962	23,050	14.6	11.6	32.6	
1963	23,020	15.3	11.1	14.2	

Table 5. CAUSES OF DEATH

			M	F	Total
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	1	—	1
2	Tuberculosis, Other	...	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic Disease	...	1	1	2
4	Diphtheria	...	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal Infections	...	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—
8	Measles	...	—	—	—
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	—	1
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	3	6	
11	" " Lung, Bronchus	9	1	10	
12	" " Breast	—	3	3	
13	" " Uterus	—	1	1	
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic	12	4	16	
15	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	—	2	2	
16	Diabetes	—	4	4	
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	21	19	40	
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	27	9	36	
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	3	
20	Other Heart Disease	25	24	49	
21	Other Circulatory Disease	10	7	17	
22	Influenza	—	1	1	
23	Pneumonia	3	4	7	
24	Bronchitis	15	4	19	
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	1	
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	2	
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	—	—	
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1	
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3	
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	
31	Congenital Malformations	—	1	1	
32	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	7	7	14	
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	2	5	
34	All Other Accidents	5	3	8	
35	Suicide	—	4	4	
36	Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	
All Causes		150	107	257	

Table 6. TUBERCULOSIS, 1963.

Age Periods	New Cases								Deaths							
	Respiratory				Non- respiratory				Respiratory				Non- respiratory			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under one year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 7. TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS, 1953 - 1963.

Year	Respiratory			Total	Non- Respiratory			Total	Grand Total
	M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
1953	...	—	—	10	—	—	—	3	13
1954	...	—	—	10	—	—	—	1	11
1955	...	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	7
1956	...	6	2	8	1	3	4	—	12
1957	...	15	3	18	—	1	1	1	19
1958	...	7	2	9	—	1	1	1	10
1959	...	13	2	15	—	1	1	1	16
1960	...	4	1	5	1	—	—	1	6
1961	...	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	7
1962	...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
1963	...	3	1	4	3	1	4	—	8

Table 8.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1963
Age Groups

Notifiable Disease	All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	60 & over	Age Un- known
Anthrax ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Encephalitis ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	342	6	28	42	32	28	181	8	2	—	—	—	—	15
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	17	—	—	1	1	1	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1963.
Seasonal Incidence

Notifiable Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	11	25	39	152	65	35	11	2	1	342
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomylitis, Paralytic...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
													5

Table 10.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) :-

Premises (1)	Number on register (2)	Inspec- tions (3)	Number of written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	100	69	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	7	1932	—	—
Total	112	2006	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were—				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Inspector (5)	—	—
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)—						
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel :-						
Making, etc.	40	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	6	-	-	-	-	-
Total	46	-	-	-	-	-

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and privilege to submit to you my twenty-third Annual Report, in the thirtieth year of my service with the Council.

As in previous years the report for the year 1963 has been compiled in accordance with Circular 1/64 dated 13th January, 1964, and the Public Health Officers' Regulations 1959, Regulation 5 (3) and Regulation 15 (5).

In particular, information is requested with regard to:—

1. Water supply
2. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal
3. Common Lodging Houses
4. Health Education
5. Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959
6. Public Swimming Baths.

Paragraph 5 of the Circular 17/55, dated 23rd November, 1955, requests the inclusion of the revised tabular statement suggested for the provision of information about the post-mortem inspection of animals in slaughterhouses.

Paragraph 5 of Circular 19/56 dated 11th December, 1956, requests, amongst other things, that reports should include a reference to the Food Hygiene Regulations. This reference should contain an indication of any prosecutions, citing the regulation(s) under which they were taken.

Legislation introduced during the Year.

By the inclusion of this item in the annual review Local Authority representatives can be kept fully informed of the new statutes under which their Public Health Officers are operating including Statutory Instruments and important Circulars authorising procedure.

S.1 No. 322 *Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Regulations, 1963.*
1st March.

Circular No. 3/63 Radioactive Substances Act 1960. 26th February.
Circular 4/64. The Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulation 1958. 21st March.

S/1. 779 Housing (Payments for well maintained Houses) Order 1963.
10th April.

844. Soft Drinks Regulations, 1963. 30th July, 1964.

Circular No. 36/63. Discretionary Payments to occupiers, 21st May.
Displaced by Acquisition of Land or Slum Clearance.

Circular No. 25/63. Clean Air Act, 1956. Chimney Heights.

S/1.1963. No. 1083. Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963. 18th June.

Circular No. 38/63. Design Bulletins: Space in the Home. 14th June.
Circular No. 39/63. Treatment of Derelict Land. 17th June.
Commd. Paper. Final Report. Committee on Noise. March, 1963.
S/1. 1229 Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. 1st October.
S/1. 1275. Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1963. 19th July.
Circular No. 54/63. Clean Air Act, 1956.
Circular 46/63. Safety in Sewers and Sewage Works. 19th July.
S/1. 1963. 1571. Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963. 29th September.
Circular 48/63. Storm Overflows and Disposal of Storm Sewage. 23rd September.
Circular 65/63. Frost Damage to Pipes. Clean Catering. Handbook on Premises. November.

Conversions of Pail Closets to Water Closets.

It is with great satisfaction that I am able to report good progress in the conversions to water closets in the Parishes of Golden Valley; and Ironville, Riddings and Pyebridge; Somercotes and Swanwick. Several odd pockets of resistance have been met with, and these owners of properties are being dealt with by Statutory action. Statistical details are given elsewhere.

Housing.

We have made some little progress during the past year, but as we have such a formidable Slum Clearance Programme I regret that I cannot enthuse on this subject. I quoted figures last year and on this occasion I can only refer to the details given in another part of the report. I feel I ought to record the passing of the Old Workhouse on Sleetmoor Lane. This building was built in 1820 according to an old diary discovered in Salvage. The Laburnam Inn and a few back-to-back cottages had been the use to which the building had been put in the last half century or more. We have no regrets at the passing of this land-mark. It does, however, remind one of the days when the "Knights of the Road" used to call at such places, do a day's work at some odd job or other for a night's board and lodging—then tramp on to the next calling place, probably 20 or 30 miles away.

The Meat Inspection Service reached its peak evidently in 1962 as the extreme winter in the early part of 1963 had its effect on lambs. The throughput at the Fatstock Marketing Corporation at Swanwick fell from 35,817 to 30,288.

At the time of writing the foundations have been well and truly laid for the new abattoir and prepared for the erection of the iron-work.

The new Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, were put into operation on the 1st October from which date all carcases inspected were stamped. We have always maintained 100% inspection and in order to make the additional burden fair to the inspectorate a

rota of duty has been introduced sharing the overtime and weekend work between the three inspectors.

The Fatstock Marketing Corporation expect a full time meat inspector or inspectors to be allocated to their new premises on completion.

The Water Supply of the District was transferred to the South Derbyshire Water Board in 1961, and I have to thank the Resident Engineer and his Staff for the expeditious manner in which they have dealt with complaints received with regard to inadequate pressure, bursts and water wastages arising from a variety of causes.

Public Cleansing Services. An Incentive Bonus Scheme was introduced in January 1963 on the suggestion of the Municipal and General Workers' Union. It was thought that this scheme would solve the problem of avoidable absenteeism, but it has not proved very successful in this regard. At the time of writing this report I have as many as eight men absent for one reason or another. Since the Christmas holidays when the men were given an extra day's holiday, complaints of unsatisfactory service have poured into the department. Some premises complained of not having had their dustbin emptied for three weeks. The position has been worse this year than at any period in my experience. I emphasise this fact. The question of concessionary holiday at Christmas will have to be given serious consideration in the future if complaints are to be avoided.

Smoke Control. The attitude of the Council has been that the time to introduce Smoke Control areas is not yet opportune. The inadequacy of supplies of Solid Smokeless fuel has been responsible for this line of thought. The matter will be reconsidered in the estimates for the coming year 1964/5. The appalling conditions in the January fogs have brought home to many chest sufferers the urgent need for cleaning up the atmosphere.

May I place on record the valuable services given to the Council by the two retiring Councillors, Councillor G. W. Hardy and Councillor D. Skelton. Tributes were paid to them by Councillors and Senior members of the Staff at the Civic Dinner held during their last year of office. It has always been a pleasure to work with them and their valued experience and wise counsel will be missed in future debates in the Council Chamber. My staff associates itself with this tribute to two excellent Councillors.

In April last I lost the services of my Senior Assistant, Mr. G. T. Hayes, who was successful in his application for the post of Chief Public Health Inspector to Arnold U.D.C., Nottinghamshire. Mr. Hayes joined the Department as a Clerk direct from the Army following his service in 1946. He ultimately qualified as a Public Health Inspector in 1952. During his seventeen years service he was an extremely loyal colleague whom I was very sorry to lose. I will, however, follow his career with interest and place on record his valued services to the Department over many years. His successor

as First Additional is Mr. B. Wells and Mr. C. Haskey was appointed in April as Second Additional Inspector.

It is very pleasing to record the happy atmosphere existing between all members of the Staff. This is of course the prerequisite of efficiency.

I thank the Council for their confidence and support during the year.

During the year we have done everything possible to implement the recommendations of the following Food Hygiene Codes of Practice:-

1. Hygiene in the Retail Meat Trade.
2. Hygiene Transport and Handling of Meat.
3. Hygiene in the Retail Fish Trade.
4. Hygiene Transport and Handling of Fish.

As in previous years, we have made every endeavour to deal satisfactorily with all requests for assistance and advice. Such work is indeed rewarding, from the community service point of view.

General departmental administration :-

		No. on Register	Increase or decrease	Inspections made
Bakehouses	...	...	4	0 9
Canal boats	...	...	0	0 0
Common lodging houses	...	1	0	6
Dairies (Derbyshire County Council)	...	0	0	0
Factories and workplaces	...	110	+11	73
Houses let in lodgings	...	0	0	0
Ice cream premises	...	74	0	31
Market stalls	...	40	+20	469
Milk distributors (Derbyshire County Council)	...	0	0	0
Moveable dwellings --				
* (a) sites	...	2	-5	7
* (b) dwellings	...	4	-9	18
Offensive trades	...	0	0	0
Outworkers	...	29	-1	0
Preserved food stores	...	65	0	299
Shops	...	456	0	341
Slaughterhouses	...	7	0	1932
Knackers' yards	...	0	0	0
Swimming Baths	...	0	0	0

*Rundown Procedure—No sites are licenced. One site and two vans allowed by Town and Country Planning.

Sanitary circumstances of the Area.

House and trade refuse :

Portable ashbins in use and emptied by the Council	...	8440
Premises visited for collection of trade refuse under agreement	...	33
Premises visited for collection of salvage	...	191

Nightsoil :

Pail closets emptied by Council weekly	...	253
Pail closets emptied by Council twice weekly	...	250
Closet sumps emptied by Council	...	0
Cesspools emptied by Council	...	62
Water closets in area	...	6848

Conversions :

Pail closets converted to water carriage system during the year	330
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 75 (1). Dustbins.

The system of replacing defective dustbins is as follows :- Defective bins are reported by refuse collectors. A letter is then sent to the owner requesting replacement of the defective bin. After a lapse of a reasonable time, a Statutory Notice is served on the owner giving him 28 days in which to provide same. Five Statutory Notices were served during the year.

The unsatisfactory containers, viz. : wash-tubs, oil-drums, etc., made their unwelcome appearance from time to time and such premises were visited and the substitute receptacle ultimately replaced.

202 New dustbins were provided at 95 private premises, 95 council houses and 12 other council premises. 56 Preliminary Notices were served.

COMPLAINTS, 1963.

The following list has been extracted from the Complaints Book. Every complaint received is recorded and a visit and enquiry made into the circumstances. The Officer making the enquiries initials the Complaint Book accordingly.

Absence of Water Supply	..	..	..	21
Burst Pipes	..	..	..	17
Choked drains	..	..	..	37
Dampness to houses	..	..	..	41
Defective boiler lids	..	..	..	1
brick coppers	..	..	..	1
brickwork	..	..	..	9
brickwork to fireback	..	..	..	6
Concrete	..	..	..	1
<i>Carried forward</i>				134

	<i>Brought forward</i>	..	..	134
Defective	Ceiling plaster	..	..	19
	chimney stacks and pots	..	..	7
	coal accommodation	..	..	1
	cooking range	..	..	11
	doors ..	..	..	18
	door frames ..	..	..	9
	door furniture	..	..	6
	drains ..	..	..	17
	dustbins ..	..	..	64
	eavessgutters ..	..	..	11
	flashings to chimney stacks	..	..	6
	floors ..	..	..	6
	hot water system	..	..	3
	iron covers to inspection chambers..	..	..	2
	outside decoration	..	..	2
	oven cheeks ..	..	..	4
	pan closets ..	..	..	19
	paving ..	..	..	5
	pointing to brickwork	..	..	37
	rainwater downspouts	..	..	9
	ridge fillets ..	..	..	2
	rising main ..	..	..	4
	roofs ..	..	..	28
	sinks ..	..	..	6
	sink waste pipes	..	..	4
	stair treads ..	..	..	1
	stair risers ..	..	..	1
	wall ..	..	..	1
	wall plaster ..	..	..	31
	wash hand basin	..	..	2
	W.C. cisterns ..	..	..	11
	W.C. pedestals	..	..	18
	W.C. seats ..	..	..	7
	windows ..	..	..	34
	window cords..	..	..	21
	window frames	..	..	29
	window furniture	..	..	3
Articles lost in Salvage	..	..	..	3
Foreign substances in food	..	..	..	8
Hedges in need of trimming	..	..	..	1
Leaking cesspools	..	..	..	4
Noise nuisances ..	..	..	..	13
Obnoxious smells..	..	..	..	49
Offensive accumulation of refuse	..	..	..	12
Salvage not collected ..	..	..	..	10

Carried forward ... 693

	<i>Brought forward</i>	...	693
Smoke nuisances	18
Dustbins not emptied	67
Vermin: Ants	6
beetles	6
mice	7
rats	35
Wasps	4
Caterpillars	9
Rabbits	1
Flies	1
Greenfly	1
Wastage of water	3
Miscellaneous	131
<hr/>			<hr/>
	<i>Total</i> ..	982	<hr/>

Filthy or Verminous Premises or Articles and Verminous Persons.

Many infestations of cockroaches, ants, silverfish and wasps were dealt with on request, the occupiers paying the cost of the materials used.

Dirty House, Somercotes.

Following a complaint from owners of adjoining property an inspection was made of the above premises. At the third attempt I managed to gain admission. The owner/occupier afterwards made a genuine effort to clean up the place to the satisfaction of the adjoining owners.

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

I have to record my thanks to the Director and Staff of the Forest Products Research Laboratory and the Agricultural Research Council Pest Infestation Laboratory for their assistance in identifying unusual specimens submitted to them.

NUISANCES. Part 3.

Systematic inspection of the district is carried out for the detection of nuisances. It will be noted that 657 visits and inspections have been made, 982 defects were noted and 20 legal notices were served.

The Clerk of the Council and I co-operate to obviate Court proceedings if at all possible, every opportunity being given to a defaulting owner or individual to carry out his or her obligations before legal proceedings are taken.

NOISE NUISANCES.

Several complaints have been received of noise nuisances but in every instance the nuisance has been abated to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

1. Noise Nuisance—Granwood-Stonewood Co. Ltd., New Factory.

A complaint of a noise nuisance caused by the cyclone on the dust extractor plant on the roof of the Joiner's Shop was received from a nearby resident. Measurements of the noise level were taken and the matter was discussed with the Factory Manager who agreed to raise the height of the boundary wall by 3ft. and to install a baffle of wood and corrugated asbestos between the cyclone and the premises of the complainant.

The work undertaken was most effective and the complainant was satisfied with the results.

2. Noise Nuisance—Electrical Sub-Station.

A noise nuisance was complained of as a result of a whirring sound caused by the electrical equipment at a sub-station in the district. The East Midlands Electricity Authority installed rubber pads to minimise the effect of the noise and vibrations.

3. Noise Nuisance—Roller Rink, Somercotes.

Complaint of excessive noise was received in respect of the Roller Rink at Somercotes. Enquiries were made and it appeared that the trouble arose through the noise of roller skates which went on till a late hour.

The matter was taken up with the Roller Skating Rink Authority and the complainants were quite satisfied with the action taken.

4. Noise Nuisance—Firewood Business, Lower Somercotes.

A complaint was received with regard to hammering, banging and sawing at the above premises.

The matter was taken up with the owner/occupier of the premises and arrangements were made to build a $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. baffle wall which successfully counteracted the transmission of noise. The nuisance was abated to the satisfaction of the complainant.

WATCHORN PADDLING POOL.

In June two samples were taken from the Watchorn Paddling Pool at the request of the Medical Officer of Health.

The first sample was taken from below the surface at the point of discharge over the sill into the culvert discharging into the stream.

The second sample was taken from mid-point in the pool.

The result was as follows, and applies to both samples:—
"Plate count. Yeastrel agar. 24 hours 37°C . aerobically:—

Uncountable per m.l.

Probable number of coliform bacilli. MacConkey 2 days 37°C .:

180 per 100 m.l.

Probable number of bact. Coli (type 1). *180 per 100 m.l.*

Bacteriologically this sample is unsuitable for paddling purposes."

It was also noted at the time of taking the samples that dog excreta and other filth abounded round the promenade and water edge.

As a result the Council decided that the pool should be emptied, cleaned out and warning notices erected to the fact that paddling in the pool was dangerous. Consequently, the pool was not used for paddling purposes during the summer.

ERMINE MOTH CATERPILLARS.

During the month of April evidence of an infestation by the Ermine Moth Caterpillar was noted on Hawthorn Hedges on the Preston Avenue Council Estate. Publicity was given to the fact that all householders were advised to purchase insecticide from the Public Health Department for the spraying of hedges. Warning was given to householders that failure to take steps to deal with the infestation might have serious repercussions.

In consequence 76 pints of insecticide were purchased by Council House tenants. Considerable publicity was given to this infestation and the steps being taken to deal with it. Many enquiries were received from other authorities asking for advice. One person travelled from Belper to purchase insecticide and in this case he was referred to the Chief Public Health Inspector of his district.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Prior to the Estimates Meeting in January I raised the question of including £3,000, which would include the employment of a Technical Assistant, in the 1963-64 estimates to cover the cost of my first Smoke Control Area. A similar request had been rejected in the two previous years.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Smoke Nuisance—Local Collieries.

I am pleased to report that during the year mechanical stokers were installed at Swanwick and Alfreton collieries and the long standing smoke nuisances at the above premises were finally abated.

Smoke Nuisance—Granwood-Stonewood Co. Ltd.

Repairs to the flues and boiler plant were carried out during the year to remedy the smoke nuisance caused at the above factory.

Smoke Nuisance—Cable burning, W. Bush Ltd., Scrap Metal Merchant, Lower Birchwood.

Following serious complaints received from a householder in the vicinity of the works of Messrs. W. Bush & Son Ltd., Lower Birchwood, Statutory Notice was served to abate the serious smoke nuisance caused by the burning of rubber-covered cable by the open fire method. It is hoped to finally abate this serious nuisance on the expiry of the 28 days notice given to the firm which will terminate early in the new year.

Prior Approval for Boiler Plant.

Several applications for prior approval have been received, and all were dealt with on their merits. The question of chimney heights

was given consideration in every case. Cognisance was taken of the recommendations of the makers of boiler plant, who should know better than they the most appropriate chimney height to meet the M.C.R. of the particular plant they have designed?

The Chairman of the Committee, the Surveyor and I consider every application for Prior Approval before making a recommendation to the Public Health Committee. This system has worked very well indeed.

During the year prior approval was given for the following:—

1. Oil firing boiler equipment at the premises of Diversey Ltd., Riddings. The recommended chimney height of 40ft. was agreed upon.
2. Installation of a Beeston 6MNF Major Series cast iron boiler rated at 673,000 B.T.U.'s per hour and fired by a Joshua Bigwood Bunker to boiler stoker with a chimney height of 21ft. at Everlastic Ltd., Clothing Factory, Nix's Hill, Alfreton.

North-East Derbyshire Clean Air Jcint Consultative Committee.

During the year the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and I have attended the four quarterly meetings of the above Consultative Committee at Chesterfield Town Hall. The deliberations of this Committee have been most successful. At each meeting the results of analysis from deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments and volumetric recorders were considered.

The National Society for Clean Air, East Midlands Division.

The Honorary Secretary of the Division, A. Wade, Esq., M.B.E., reported a most satisfactory year's work, and evidence of widening interest and of greater effort particularly in the establishment of Smoke Control Areas. Generally the meetings were well attended and were held as follows:—

Alfreton, 3rd April, 1963. A well-attended meeting was held at Alfreton on 3rd April. Members assembled at the Council Offices, Alfreton, at 10.30 a.m., followed by a demonstration of a Smokeless Road Planing Machine by the designer, E. Sims-Parkin, Esq., and the Sheepbridge Co. Ltd. A paper was presented in the afternoon by Mr. E. Sims-Parkin, followed by a discussion.

Belper, 11th July, 1963. By invitation of W. A. Ballard, Esq., the Director and General Manager of Radiation Parkray Ltd. a meeting was held at the Radiation Parkray Ltd. factory at Belper. The programme commenced with the assembly of all members at 11.15 a.m., followed by a tour of the works' laboratory and showroom. After lunch the tour of the works, etc., continued until 3 p.m., when a Brains Trust was held and questions were answered on Solid Fuel Appliances. This was followed by the Annual General Meeting of the Division, when the Officers for the year 1963/64 were appointed.

The Division is most active and I express my thanks to my Chairman and the Council for the privilege of attending the quarterly meetings of the Society. This enables us to keep abreast of the times and up-to-date in our approach to this important aspect of our work.

Smoke Measuring Instruments.

Daily records have been kept and submitted to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. I offer my thanks to my staff who have assisted me at week-ends on a rota system, and have made it possible to maintain a daily uninterrupted record of the measurement of atmospheric pollution by the volumetric method. The instruments, one situated in the centre of Somercotes and the other situated at the office in the central area of the town, are both set up with equipment to make records of sulphur dioxide concentrations by the volumetric method. To be of value the records of pollution have to be regular and reliable.

Part 9. Common Lodging Houses. Sections 235-248.

There is only one common lodging house in the area. This is frequently visited and is well-kept by the owner, Mr. W. Davis, under his personal supervision. The rooms are clean, well ventilated, and the walls and ceilings are painted to facilitate cleansing at prescribed intervals. Cooking facilities and washing accommodation are satisfactory, all beds are clean and comfortable.

Instruction is afforded to Student Public Health Inspectors and this is one of the Public Health Services we can show to colleagues who do not have a Common Lodging House in their district.

WATER SUPPLY.

The South Derbyshire Water Board became the water authority for this district as and from March, 1961. I have to express my thanks to the Water Board and in particular the Resident Chief Engineer for the prompt attention given to complaints made to the department of inadequate pressure, etc.

17-23 inclusive, Catherine Street, Alfreton.

Flow tests were made by the Water Board at 17-23 inclusive, Catherine Street, Alfreton. Statutory Notices were served on five owners to improve the water service by either a booster or by relaying the water service pipes. The nuisance was finally abated at the end of the year.

Flow tests were made by the Water Board at the following additional premises during the year :-

21 and 22 Byron Avenue, Alfreton ;
83 Mansfield Road, Alfreton.

DAILY SMOKE FILTER

The following information is obtained by the use of two daily smoke filter apparatus installed at :—

1. Public Health Inspector's Office, "The Firs", High Street, Alfreton.
2. Council Buildings, Somercotes Market Place, Somercotes.

Month 1963	Rainfall in inches	Concentrations of Smoke and SO ₂ in Microgrammes per 100 cu. m. of Air									
		ALFRETON			SO ₂			SMOKE			SOMERCOTES
		Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	SO ₂ Highest Value
January	0.67	380	936	128	272	658	56	401	884	92	319
February	0.66	419	876	228	272	525	84	396	716	180	274
March	2.50	248	908	28	143	470	33	226	716	12	149
April	2.09	166	372	40	121	309	33	144	364	36	127
May	0.98	57	156	8	72	140	27	53	132	Nil	77
June	1.98	58	149	8	73	149	27	60	128	12	72
July	2.02	80	176	26	65	124	33	69	159	26	139
August	2.68	72	158	15	51	103	20	68	150	24	20
September	1.73	128	313	13	110	306	28	112	270	20	64
* October	0.29	167	424	32	110	194	54	167	468	48	148
November	4.11	233	564	32	148	319	58	231	632	24	34
December	0.28	387	1080	80	191	524	38	379	1124	60	215

* Rain Gauge Broken.

The amount of the deposited matter is indicated at the one station within the District and an estimation of the sulphur in the atmosphere determined by the Lead Peroxide Method.

BURTONS, HIGH STREET, ALFRETON

FIRS GARDEN, SOMERCOTES
ALFRETON, MARKET PLACE

Month	No. of days	Rainfall (in inches)	DEPOSITED MATTER			Mg. of SO_3 per day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch A Ph. O ₂
			Total Water (tons per sq. mile)	Total Water Soluble Matter (tons per sq. mile)	Total Solids (tons per sq. mile)	
January	31	0.76	3.06	9.02	12.08	2.21
February	28	0.68	6.32	4.67	10.99	2.22
March	31	2.92	24.26	8.53	32.79	2.21
April	30	2.47	9.74	9.45	19.19	1.08
May	30	1.02	7.04	4.05	11.09	0.72
June	31	3.21	9.65	6.02	15.67	0.74
July	31	2.03	8.00	4.48	12.48	0.59
August	32	4.29	8.96	6.12	15.08	0.57
September	30	2.26	7.64	5.43	13.07	0.68
October	31	1.38	7.70	4.97	12.67	0.71
November	31	4.72	9.87	9.22	19.09	1.08
December	30	0.59	4.61	4.84	9.45	1.64
<i>Wind Direction</i>						
January	—	—	11 days	4 days	2 days	11 days
February	—	—	—	—	2 days	1 day
March	—	—	1 day	—	7 "	18 "
April	—	—	5 days	—	1 day	4 days
May	—	—	4 "	7 days	2 days	20 "
June	—	—	1 day	—	4 "	8 "
July	—	1 day	5 "	1 day	1 day	20 "
August	—	—	7 "	—	4 "	—
September	—	—	—	—	4 days	17 "
October	—	—	3 days	—	4 days	27 "
November	—	—	4 "	—	1 day	26 "
December	—	—	—	8 days	1 day	17 "
	—	—	3 days	16 "	—	12 "
	—	—	—	24 "	6 days	—
	—	—	7 days	22 days	2 "	—

Watercourses, Ditches and Ponds.

There was only one complaint and that was of a smell from the canal at Golden Valley. This was due to an overflowing cesspool from the Newlands Inn. The Brewery Company was contacted after levels had been taken with a view to having the septic tank and filter abolished and the drains connected to the public sewer recently laid in Golden Valley.

This long standing nuisance has thus been finally abated.

As the work progresses on the new sewerage system, complaints are gradually being obviated.

Moveable Dwellings. Sections 268-269.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.
Circular 42/60. 19th August, 1960.

The Town Planning Department submitted proposals not to issue site licences, and for "run-down" procedure to become operative.

A summary of caravan sites in the district where "run-down" procedure has become operative is as follows :-

SITE	SITE OWNER	SITE OWNER'S ADDRESS	VAN OWNER/ OCCUPIER
Meadow Lane, Alfreton	W. Dawes	Nottingham Rd., Alfreton	Hurditch, L. Martin, S. Latham, H.
Queen's Head Croft, High Street, Riddings	J. Farnsworth	66 George Street, Riddings	Ashton Thorpe, J.
Lawton Terrace, rear Queen's Head, Alfreton	Mrs. N. Grace	6A Lincoln St., Alfreton	Wiseman, W.
Rear of Four Horse Shoes, King Street, Alfreton	J. Smith (Tadcaster) Brewery Co. Ltd.	Tadcaster	Finney, J. (Mrs.)
Main Road, Lower Somercotes	J. Glenn	Main Road, Lower Somercotes	Amott, P.
18 Mansfield Rd., Alfreton	V. Thompson (Mrs.)	18 Mansfield Rd., Alfreton	Thompson, V., (Mrs.)
Canal Side, Pye Bridge	V. Maltby	Portland Road, Selston	Various
(Planning permission granted for two caravans for residential purposes on the site until 31st January, 1964).			

Inspection of Offices. (Workplaces).

Routine visits have been made to offices and workplaces. All inspected have been well maintained. No complaints have been received from office or non-industrial employees with regard to adverse conditions.

In routine inspection our attention has been focused on the provision of suitable and sufficient accommodation and toilet facilities for the use of both sexes, satisfactory heating, also lighting and ventilation arrangements. In general a very high standard has been reached.

OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Early in the new year the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 will be brought into force. The requirements of the Act will be to secure the registration of premises and routine inspections. A general survey of all premises to which the Act relates will have to be undertaken. This will place an additional burden on the staff of the Public Health Department and it is quite possible that additional technical staff may be required to assist your Inspectorate in this work.

A detailed Inspection Sheet has been drawn up in the absence of official guidance on this subject and a copy of this Sheet has been sent to the Legal and Parliamentary Committee of the Public Health Inspectors' Association for their considerations. In the meantime use will be made of this form in conducting our survey of such premises for which the Local Authority are responsible.

Places of Public Entertainment.

*Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, Section 51.
Circular 120, Ministry of Health.*

Eight visits have been made to places of public entertainment. There are three cinemas in this district as follows:-

Odeon Theatre, Alfreton.

Empire Theatre, Alfreton.

Premier Theatre, Somercotes (closed).

Somercotes Empire is now a Roller Skating Rink and has proved to be a very popular innovation.

There are four halls where public dances are held:-

Astoria Ballroom, Alfreton.

Drill Hall, Alfreton.

Somercotes Church Hall.

Leabrooks Miners' Welfare, Leabrooks.

Alfreton Arts Centre, Chesterfield Road, Alfreton is also occasionally used for this purpose, but in the main for Meetings, Concerts, etc., arranged by the Arts Council.

There are excellent facilities at Alfreton Miners' Welfare for Bingo Sessions, etc.

Licensed Premises.

There are 41 licensed premises in the urban area, situated as follows: Alfreton 17, Somercotes 9, Leabrooks 2, Pye Bridge 1, Ironville 1, Golden Valley 1, Swanwick 4 and Riddings 6.

Plans are regularly deposited with the Local Authority for the improvement of toilet facilities on licensed premises. In many cases, work of improvement has been carried out. In others, work was in progress at the end of the year.

Notice is taken of the remarks of the Licensing Justices at Brewster Sessions in February each year.

Routine inspections are made to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and 1960 Acts.

Rodent Control.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks) Regulations, 1950.

Rats and Mice Destruction Order, 1943, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Circulars.

Two meetings of the Derbyshire Control Workable Area Committee were held at the Town Hall, Ripley, on 27th March, 1963, and at Matlock on the 9th October, 1963.

The meetings were well attended. At the Ripley meeting Dr. E. W. Bentley, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food described the research projects carried out during recent years by the Rodent Research Branch of the Infestation Control Laboratory.

At the Matlock meeting in October the subjects discussed included The Control of Bird Pests in Food Factories; Technical Circulars and Fluoracetamide.

The thanks of the Department are extended to the Infestation Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the excellent service they provide in this field.

The department is responsible for a continuous effort to control the rodent and other pest nuisances arising in the district. 70 such complaints were received and satisfactorily dealt with, in the main from householders living near poultry keepers. Our tips are all worked by controlled tipping methods. Daily inspections are made by the Rodent Operator of the tips and their surroundings and evidence of an infestation, however small, is quickly noticed, and the necessary action taken. Legal proceedings were not required and it is pleasing to record that all owners and occupiers of property are usually most anxious to co-operate in the eradication of rats, mice and other vermin.

I would like to record my appreciation of the co-operation of the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Nottingham, and also to the Pest Control Department, for their valuable assistance in dealing with complaints received re rabbits and other pests under their control.

There are no serious infestations in farms, and we can usually rely on the co-operation of the farmers in the district to prevent minor infestations becoming major. If they neglected to do so, they could be involved in serious financial loss.

Sewer treatments were carried out at the prescribed intervals, as were treatments to all Council-owned undertakings such as sewerage works, tips and depots. We received numerous complaints from householders and others re wasps' nests last summer. Other infestations by ants, silver-fish and the like, were all promptly and efficiently dealt with by Mr. T. A. Smith, the Depot Foreman and Rodent Operator, who deserves a word of commendation for his painstaking attention to this work.

The following work under this heading has been carried out by the Department:—

			First treatment	Second treatment
Alfreton	...	...	20	76
Somercotes	...	...	10	40
Leabrooks	...	...	7	10
Pye Bridge	...	...	10	10
Swanwick	...	...	8	20
Riddings	...	...	15	21
Codnor Park	...	...	9	9
Golden Valley	...	...	1	1
			<hr/> 80	<hr/> 187
		Total	...	267

Sewage works. All sewage works have been visited during the year and the following have received treatment:—

Alfreton	3	Riddings	2	Codnor Park	2
Somercotes	1	Swanwick	1	Birchwood	2
Highfields	1	Newlands	1	Pye Bridge	1

After treatment no further activity was noticeable.

70 visits have been made to sewage works and Council premises and 20 treatments given; 204 visits were made to Council houses, etc. 110 treatments given; 506 visits were made to private houses, 210 treatments given; 139 visits were made to business premises and 64 treatments given.

Total number of visits made during the year :-

Sewer inspection chambers	...	614
Council houses, etc.	...	284
Private houses	...	506
Business premises	...	139
Other visits, including farms during threshing operations	...	80
		—
		1623

Refuse tips and salvage depots are under constant observation.

Farm Survey. Twenty-five farms were surveyed for rats and mice during the year. It is quite obvious that combined harvesting has had the effect of minimising the number of infestations on farm premises.

Housing.

As a department responsible for Slum Clearance, we feel very disheartened and dissatisfied at the continued delays, frustration and lack of progress in this important field of environmental hygiene. We have a colossal programme ahead of us. It is however, anticipated that there will be 12 houses on the Firs extension available during the early part of next year for Slum Clearance re-housing. After this we can anticipate another lull in the Slum Clearance Scheme.

Housing Act, 1957.

During the year the following work has been carried out :-

<i>Houses erected :</i>	With state assistance			Total
			Unaided	
(a) by local authority	—	17	17
(b) by other bodies and persons	...	—	47	47
<i>Houses under erection :</i>				
(a) by local authority	—	—	—
(b) by other bodies and persons	...	—	34	34

Inspection of dwelling houses :

Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Act 11A 72) ...	559
Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of action (formal or informal) by the local authority	29
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	11

Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	...	...	...	21
Number of persons displaced	...	...	...	11
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	...	...	..	0
Number of dwelling houses where undertakings have been accepted that have become empty	...	...	...	0
Number of persons displaced	...	...	...	0
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were determined	...	...	...	0
Number of premises in respect of which closing orders were made	...	...	...	0
Number of applications for improvement grants approved by the Council (houses involved)	...	...	...	69

The following table summarises the four quarterly returns made to the Ministry during 1963.

*Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere,
Return for the Year 1963.*

A--Houses Demolished	Houses Displaced during year—		
	demolished	Persons	Families
In clearance areas	...	0	0
Not in clearance areas :			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sect. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	...	21	11
			4

C--Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :

	By owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	15	0
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	14	0
(b) Housing Acts	...	0

Houses demolished during the year :

In Clearance Areas :-

Nil.

Individual Demolition Orders :

Alfreton : Hall Street, 36a, 37a, 38a

King Street (Thompson's Yard), 2, 3, 4, 5

Wingfield Road, 1, 2

Queen's Head Yard, 1, Queen's Head Inn

Swanwick : Derby Road, 71, 72, 73

Riddings : High Street, 81

Mill Lane Flats, 1, 2, 3

Somercotes : High Street, 1a, 2, 3

Overcrowding. Enquiries were made into several cases of overcrowding, and the facts were reported to the Housing Department, and the Public Health Committee. It is most difficult to deal with these cases as houses for the relief of overcrowding are just not made available to the department.

Improvement of Houses.

Circular 42/62. 2nd. August, 1962.

The Surveyor is the responsible officer for this improvement grant scheme. Particulars may be found regarding this scheme in the respective portion of the Surveyor's report.

Messrs. James Oakes & Co. (Riddings) Ltd. Structural alterations and improvements carried out during 1963 to the property owned by the above were as follows:—

- 113 High Street Riddings—Installation of electric light and power points.
- 25 Cinder Road, Lower Somercotes—Installation of electric light and power points.
- 26 Cinder Road, Lower Somercotes—Installation of electric light and power points.
- 19 Mount Pleasant, off High Street, Riddings W.C. Conversion.

Mr. J. M. Oakes.

Two houses, Golden Valley—W.C. Conversions.

Two houses, Nottingham Lane, Riddings—Installation of electric light and power points.

Rent Act, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair. During the year, 1 application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received and approved. 1 Certificate was issued and no Certificate has been cancelled.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts, 1928 and 1936.

Cellulose Solution Regulations, 1934.

Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations, 1959.

Home Office Circulars 5/1, etc.

No. of licences issued to store petroleum during 1963	52
No. of licences issued to store carbide during 1963	1
Total storage capacity of petroleum spirit	... 88,900
Total storage capacity of carbide of calcium	... 112 lbs.
Fees collected in respect of petroleum licences	... £40
Fees collected in respect of carbide licences	... 5s.

Can Stores.

Can Store licences were issued to the following:—

		<i>Gallons</i>
Messrs. C. Brown and Sons, Alfreton	...	60
T. Roguska, King Street, Alfreton	...	60
R. S. Dawes, Victoria Street, Somercotes	...	60
Evans Bros. (Concrete) Ltd., Riddings	...	60
N.C.B. Area No. 4, Alfreton Colliery	...	60
" " Cotes Park Colliery	...	60
" " Swanwick Colliery	...	60

All underground tanks are subject to an air pressure test of 10 lbs. per sq. inch for a minimum period of 10 hours before approval. The petrol tank to be totally embedded in massed fine concrete not less than 9 inches thick, or alternatively, a brick chamber in 9 inches of brickwork, cement rendered on the inside with 1 inch of cement and a minimum of 9 inches of dry washed sand surrounding the tank. The tank to rest on a cradle at the base of the tank.

I wish to record my appreciation of the co-operation of the Chief Fire Officer, H. Terry, Esq., M.B.E., M.I.R.T.E., and his officers during the year.

Factories Act, 1937, 1948 and 1959.

Form F 143 B. Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. Sanitary Conveniences for use of Building Staff.

Received from H.M. Inspector of Factories as follows :-

H. Bagguley Ltd., Baums Lane, Mansfield (work on
Alfreton Fire Station)

The Surveyor co-operates with the department by submitting to me all plans in respect of factories for my perusal and observations, prior to planning permission being granted. The system works very satisfactorily.

Deletions from and additions to the list of Factories and Work-places noted by H.M. Inspector of Factories reported to me on Form 143, Section 8 (3) are duly recorded and the Register kept up to date at all times.

Register of Factories, 31.12.63.

Aerated water	...	1	Leather dressing	...	1
Bakeries	...	4	Letterpress printing	...	3
Boots	..	1	Machine repairs	...	1
Boot and shoe repairs	...	7	Metal scrap cutting	...	2
Bicycle repairs	...	2	Metal scrap, paper sorting	...	1
Builders' supplies	...	2	Motor vehicle repairs	...	19
Chemicals	...	2	Sausage, meat pies, etc....	...	6
Concrete blocks	...	1	Sheet metal work	...	1
Dresses	...	2	Slaughterhouses	...	7

Electrical repairs	... 3	Subsidiary Companies:-
Engineering	... 7	Miscellaneous dept. ... 1
Flooring ...	... 2	Oxygen dept. ... 1
Foundation Garments ...	4	Tyre remoulds ... 1
Gas ...	... 1	Underwear ... 3
Hosiery ...	... 4	Vehicle demolition ... 3
Ironfounding	... 1	Vehicle painting and
Iron rolling mills	... 1	cellulosing ... 1
Joinery ...	... 10	Metal moulds ... 1
Laundry ...	... 1	Woodworking machinery 1
Recovery of scrap metal	1	
		Total 110.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Part 1. General provisions and sale of food and drugs. Sections 1 - 7.

Sampling of Food and Drugs is undertaken by the County Analyst as the Food and Drugs Authority. Mr. R. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., the County Analyst, has kindly supplied me with information of such work carried out by his department as follows:—

“98 Samples, including 51 milks were taken under the above Act in the area of the Alfreton Urban District Council during the year 1963. All samples were found to be satisfactory.”

A complaint was received of a dirty bottle containing milk. The extraneous matter simulated coal dust on the inner surface of the bottle. A warning letter was sent to the firm involved and no further complaints have been received.

A complaint was also received of two loaves of bread, one containing a nail, the other a matchstick. One month later a further complaint was received concerning two portions of a loaf between which a matchstick appeared to have been inserted. All three loaves of bread were manufactured by the same firm and sold from the same shop. The loaves were sent to the firm's laboratory for examination and report. Later the firm called in the police to investigate the matter as they were at a loss to account for the extraneous matter being found in the loaves of bread. Police enquiries revealed that an employee of the firm had been maliciously inserting the matchsticks and nail. Proceedings followed and since his dismissal no further complaints have been received.

During the year, 14 ice cream samples were taken and submitted for examination. The results were as follows:—

9 samples - Grade 1	1 sample - Grade 2
3 samples - Grade 3	1 sample - Grade 4

In the case of the unsatisfactory samples further check samples were taken and proved to be satisfactory.

I also received notification from a neighbouring local authority that an ice cream sample had been taken from a Somercotes ice cream manufacturer's sales van and found to be unsatisfactory. A further check sample was taken and proved satisfactory.

VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF UNSOUND FOOD, Section 8 - 12.

All condemned food excepting meat is taken to the Council's Depot at Leabrooks where it is satisfactorily disposed of.

The following is a list of food stuffs voluntarily surrendered by traders during the year:—

Condemned Food.					lbs.	ozs.
282	tins	Tomatoes	..	..	308	7
4	„	Tongue	..	..	22	0
48	„	Corned Beef	..	..	161	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	„	Ham	..	..	59	13
28	„	Cream	..	..	9	2
16	„	Chopped Pork	..	..	43	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	„	Polish Pork	..	..	6	12
2	„	Chicken	..	..	7	12
48	„	Pears	..	..	67	13
27	„	Pineapple	..	..	25	15
50	„	Salmon	..	..	23	5
5	„	Steak & Kidney Pudding	..	..	4	0
5	„	Soup	..	..	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	„	Carrots	..	..	3	1
13	„	Peas..	..	..	11	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	„	Beans	..	..	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Tin	Broad Beans	..	..	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	„	French Beans	..	..	1	2
7	tins	Steak	..	..	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	„	Creamed Rice Puddings	..	..	6	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	„	Irish Stew	..	..	2	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
60	„	Peaches	..	..	81	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	tin	Bitter Lemon	..	..		12
3	tins	Ideal Milk	..	..	1	2
2	„	Sweetened Milk	..	..	3	6
11	„	Evaporated Milk	..	..	4	14
25	„	Oranges	..	..	28	7
7	„	Strawberries	..	..	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	tin	Apples	..	..	6	0
14	tins	Raspberries	..	..	13	4
19	„	Grapefruit	..	..	24	8
9	„	Fruit Cocktail	..	..	11	4
17	„	Fruit Salad..	..	..	14	11
3	„	Sardines	..	..		13 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	„	Spaghetti	..	..	1	12 $\frac{3}{4}$

Carried forward 982 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

				lb.	ozs.
			<i>Brought forward</i>	982	4½
2	„	Hot Dogs	.. .. ..	2	0
17	„	Apricots	.. .. ..	16	13½
1	tin	Crab	.. .. ..		6½
1	„	Dressed Crab	.. .. ..		3½
1	„	Chopped Ham with Pork	.. .. ..		7
1	„	Creamed Sago	.. .. ..	1	0
3	tins	Pilchards	.. .. ..	2	0
1	tin	Pal Dog Meat	.. .. ..	1	0
4	tins	Pork Luncheon Meat	.. .. ..	10	7
2	„	Marmalade	.. .. ..	4	0
1	tin	Plums	.. .. ..	1	4
1	„	Apricot Jam	.. .. ..	2	0
1	jar	Mincemeat	.. .. ..		14½
9	jars	Apricot Jam	.. .. ..	11	4
1	jar	Pickled Onions	.. .. ..	2	8
1	„	Beetroot	.. .. ..		12
1	„	Salmon Spread	.. .. ..		2
2	pkts.	Tea	.. .. ..		8
2	„	Fat	.. .. ..	1	0
1	„	Cheese Spread	.. .. ..		4½
2	„	Suet	.. .. ..		8
1	pkt.	Dog Biscuits	.. .. ..	1	0
1	„	Self Raising Flour	.. .. ..	3	0
1	pkt.	Quaker Oats	.. .. ..		8
1	„	Sugar Puffs	.. .. ..		8
1	„	Weetabix	.. .. ..		12
18	pkts.	Broad Beans	.. .. ..	7	0
22	„	Chips	.. .. ..	7	10
9	„	Buttered Kippers	.. .. ..	4	8
41	„	Potato Gems	.. .. ..	14	12
22	„	Fish Fingers	.. .. ..	9	0
9	„	Plaice	.. .. ..	6	12
18	„	Braised Beef	.. .. ..	9	0
1	pkt.	Shepherd's Pie	.. .. ..	1	0
8	pkts.	Mashed Potato	.. .. ..	4	0
20	„	Peas	.. .. ..	7	8
3	„	Cod	.. .. ..	2	4
5	„	Smoked Haddock	.. .. ..	3	12
3	„	Chicken Pies	.. .. ..		12
6	„	„ Quarters	.. .. ..	1	8
6	„	Chicklets	.. .. ..	1	8
10	„	Spinach	.. .. ..	3	12
6	„	Fish Cakes	.. .. ..		12
2	„	Turnovers	.. .. ..		8

Carried forward 1,133 12

				lbs.	oz.
		<i>Brought forward</i>		1,133	12
5	„	Sliced Beef in Gravy	..	..	2 8
10	„	Steak Burgers	..	..	4 8
2	bottles	Sauce	..	..	2 1
1	bottle	Beetroot	..	..	1 7
1	„	Mayonnaise	..	..	6 ³ / ₄
Gammon	..	..	..	17	0
Chopped Pork	..	..	..	3	4
Pork Shoulder	..	..	..		12
Tongue	..	..	..	8	2
Cooked Ham	..	..	..	44	3
4 Ox Tails—Decomposition			..	5	0
Pork	„	..	..	102	0
1 Ox heart	„	..	..	5	0
1 Pig's Pluck	„	..	..	5	0
5 Calf Plucks	„	..	..	10	0
Beef	„	..	..	347	6
Mutton	„	..	..	8	0
1 Sheep's Pluck	„	..	..	4	0
Ox Kidneys	„	..	..	65	0
Ox Skirt	„	..	..	30	0
Sow Head	„	..	..	20	0
Pork Sausage	..	..	..	16	8
Beef Sausage	..	..	..	8	0
Jellied Veal	..	..	..		8
Brisket	..	..	..	17	0
Pork Luncheon Meat	..	..	..		12
Veal	..	..	..	1	8
			Total	1,870	0 ³ / ₄

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Dogs in Food Shops. Notices re Dogs in Food Shops have been replaced as necessary, and I am pleased to report that only on two occasions was it found necessary to draw the attention of a customer to the request.

Food Hawkers. The absence of satisfactory legislation still remains a vexed question amongst Public Health Inspectors and the Food Trade itself. Some traders are inclined to flout the Food Hygiene Regulations, the Shops Act, and Sunday Trading Act, and I think there is need for early amendment of the law to provide more effective control of Food Hawkers.

Food Shops. Two Preliminary notices involving non-compliance with nine various regulations were served on owners and occupiers of food shops in the area.

The following is a list extracted from the notices.

Regulation 14 - Condition of sanitary convenience	2
Regulation 16 - Facilities for washing hands	2
Regulation 17 - Facilities for First Aid	1
Regulation 18 - Facilities for outdoor clothing	1
Regulation 23 - Cleanliness and repair of food rooms	2
Regulation 24 - Accumulation of refuse	1
	—
	9
	—

Early action was taken in each instance to secure compliance with the provisions of the Regulations.

Alfreton Market. Regular inspections are made by your Inspectors of the food stalls on the open market in Institute Lane. In the main the stallholders are co-operative and only sweets, confectionery, fish, fruit and vegetables are sold.

The Council do not permit butchers to have stalls on this open market. This is a wise policy.

I am pleased to report that at long last the Council are to provide toilet facilities on Alfreton Market. I have been asking for this provision since the passing of the Food Hygiene Regulations in 1956.

We do not permit food shops to be used as receiving depots for Laundry and Dry Cleaning.

Ice Cream (heat treatment, etc.) Regulations 1959. All premises in which ice cream is manufactured, stored and sold have been subjected to regular inspection. Ice cream parlours are provided where loose ice cream is sold. All conservators from which ice cream is sold are provided with Stowell protective covers to prevent misuse of the conservators and possible contamination. All premises registered must be suitably lighted and ventilated, and have satisfactory washing facilities, hot and cold water, clean towels and soap available. Manufacturers' premises in the area are most up-to date and their products are manufactured under hygienic conditions.

During the year four food traders applied for registration of their premises for the sale of ice cream as follows:

- Mr. J. L. Jones, 41 Nottingham Road, Alfreton.
- Mrs. M. Mills, 108 Somercotes Hill, Somercotes.
- Mrs. C. E. Whittaker, 114 Golden Valley.
- Mr. D. Hill, 18 King William Street, Ironville.

The following premises where closed during the year:

Nil.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

Model Byelaws for Private Slaughterhouses.

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

The Slaughter of Pigs (Anæsthesia) Regulations, 1958.

Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924-1952.

Memo. 3 Meat, Ministry of Food Circular 5/48. C. Bovis.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1958.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Circular FSH 2/57, 11th April, 1957.

Exchequer Grants towards the cost of Meat Inspection.

Circular FSH 4/59, 12th February, 1959.

Circular FSH 1/60. 17th February, 1960.

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

I give below a copy of my Council's claim for the exchequer grant for Meat Inspection for the year ending 31st March, 1964.

Number of slaughterhouses (including bacon factories) :

(a) Private, 7 (b) Public, nil

Number of officers engaged in meat inspection :

(a) Whole-time, nil (b) Part-time, 3

(c) with veterinary qualification, nil

(d) holding R.S.H. Certificate for meat and other food, 3

(e) Number with other qualifications, nil.

Financial Year, 1963/64.

5. Animals Inspected		6. Units Inspected	
(a) Cattle	... 12,846	Col. 5 × 10	128,460
(b) Calves	... 271	Col. 5 × 3	813
(c) Pigs	... 10,243	Col. 5 × 3	30,729
(d) Sheep	... 12,996	Col. 5 × 2	25,992
		Total Units	185,994
Population	23,020	Datum figure	34,530
(as at 30.6.63)		(population × 1.5)	
Export figure	151,464	(Col. 6 — Col. 10)	

Cost of inspecting export meat £1262/4/0d. (Col. 13 × 2d.)

1st April—30th September, 1963.

7. Animals Inspected		8. Units Inspected	
(a) Cattle	... 5,211	Col. 7 × 10	52,110
(b) Calves	... 120	Col. 7 × 3	360
(c) Pigs	... 4,435	Col. 7 × 3	13,305
(d) Sheep	... 5,701	Col. 7 × 2	11,402
		Total Units	77,177
Population	23,020	$\frac{1}{2}$ Datum figure	17,265
(as at 30.6.63)		(population × .75)	
Export figure	59,912	(Col. 8 — Col. 12)	

Cost of inspecting export meat £499/5/4d. (Col. 14 × 2d.)

Amount of any contributions towards cost of meat inspection received from private firms, nil

Give here also name and address of firms, nil

The following details co-relate with those given last year to enable a comparison to be made.

It will be agreed, after perusing the statistical tables given below that every effort has been made by the department to carry out and maintain an efficient meat inspection service. The work after normal office hours and at weekends is carried out on a rota basis by the staff, including myself.

The following animals have been inspected during the period 1st January to the 31st December, 1963.

Beasts	..	..	12,569
Calves	..	..	252
Pigs	..	..	10,395
Sheep	..	..	12,693
			<hr/>
			35,909
			<hr/>

		Animals Killed and Inspected.				Total	
		Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep		
Alfreton	1 ..	..	—	—	—	—
	2 ..	..	207	—	643	172	1022
Somercotes	3 ..	..	—	—	103	197	300
Leabrooks	4 ..	..	900	2	1003	2015	3920
Riddings	5 ..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Swanwick	6 ..	..	59	—	75	245	379
	7 ..	..	11403	250	8571	10064	30288
	<i>Total</i>	..	12569	252	10395	12693	35909
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

During this period the total weight of meat and offal condemned amounted to 35 tons 19 cwts. 1 qr. 16 lbs. made up of the following:—

Beasts—Tuberculosis

1 Carcase and all offal

5 Lungs

2 Heads

Other Diseases

21 Carcasses—Emaciation

5 Calf Carcasses—immaturity

5 Calf Carcasses—emaciation

2 Carcasses—Oedema

3 Carcasses and all offal—lymphatic leukaemia
1 Carcase and all offal—septic pleurisy
1 Carcase and all offal—malignant tumours
25 Sets of offal—cysticercus bovis
8 Sets of offal—abscesses
1 Side—abscesses
2 Portions—abscesses
30 Portions—bruising
3 Hindquarters—oedema
5 Hindquarters—abscesses
1 Hindquarter—fracture
3 Forequarters—abscesses
1 Hindquarter—acute peritonitis
4 Legs—abscesses
1 Skin—abscesses
1 Shin—abscesses
2 Briskets—abscesses
1 Side—abscesses
2 Portions—abscesses
4 Hindquarters—bruising
1 Shin—bruising
1 Part forequarter—bruising
1 Hindquarter—arthritis
2 Tops of beef—arthritis
185 lbs. Trimmings.

Heads

47 Actinomycosis
21 Abscesses
3 Cysticercus bovis

Lungs

13 Abscesses
82 Pleurisy
79 Hydatid Cyst
13 Emphysemia

Hearts

39 Pericarditis
91 Xanthosis
2 Abscesses
3 Cysticercus Bovis

Skirts

2 Abscesses
2 Cysticercus Bovis

Livers

1365 Angioma
1233 Cirrhosis
117 Hydatid Cyst
383 Abscesses

9 Fatty Degeneration
2 Fatty Infiltration
56 Distomatosis
2 Peritonitis

Stomachs

50 Abscesses

Udders

21 Mastitis

Plucks

2 Calf Plucks—Pleurisy

Kidneys

187 Nephritis
5 Abscesses
21 Hydronephrosis
8 Infarcts
25 lbs. Kidney Fat—necrosis

Pigs—Tuberculosis

103 Heads
2 Plucks
1 Leg Pork

Other Diseases

3 Carcasses—Emaciation
1 Carcase—multiple abscesses
1 Part carcase—abscesses
2 Carcasses—natural causes
1 Carcase—oedema
1 Carcase—fevered
1 Carcase and all offal—natural causes
2 Carcasses—erysipelas
3 Portions—bruising
2 Portions—abscesses
1 Shoulder—abscesses
2 Legs—abscesses
1 Leg—injury
9 Legs—fractured
1 Leg—bruising
1 Sow hock—abscesses
5 Hocks—arthritis
1 side—bruising
198 lbs. Trimmings
90 lbs. Back Fat

Heads

4 Abscesses
2 Bruising

Livers

- 168 Milk Spots
- 18 Cirrhosis
- 1 Fatty degeneration

Plucks

- 4 Abscesses
- 74 Pleurisy
- 2 Cirrhosis

Udders

- 5 Mastitis

Kidneys

- 21 Nephritis
- 17 Hydronephrosis

Hocks

- 3 Arthritis

Sheep—Other Diseases

- 47 Carcasses—emaciation
- 1 Carcase—natural causes
- 1 Carcase—immaturity
- 1 Carcase—bruising
- 1 Carcase—oedema
- 1 Carcase—fevered
- 1 Carcase and all offal—septicaemia
- 2 Carcasses—badly bled
- 1 Carcase—ill bled
- 1 Leg—bruising
- 1 Leg—arthritis
- 1 Leg—abscesses
- 8 Portions—bruising
- 1 Shoulder—abscesses

Livers

- 2 Flukes
- 5 Hydatid Cysts
- 81 Distomatosis
- 1 Abscess
- 6 Cirrhosis
- 3 Strongyli
- 1 Fatty degeneration

Plucks

- 1 Pleurisy
- 24 Hydatid Cysts
- 3 Abscesses
- 6 Cirrhosis
- 1 Strongyli
- 24 Distomatosis

The following particulars relating to the above are asked for by the Ministry of Health Circular 17/55 dated 23rd November, 1955:-

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	<i>Cattle, excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed ...	... 3350	9219	252	12693	10395
Number inspected	... 3350	9219	252	12693	10395

All diseases except T.B.:

Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	28	10	56	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	499	3400	2	186	373
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis	... 14.89%	36.66%	4.76%	1.1%	3.7%

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	7	Nil	Nil	89
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	Nil	0.6%	Nil	Nil	0.8%

Cysticercus Bovis.

Sixteen cases were detected in 1963 and the cold storage facilities used were at Chesterfield, Sheffield and Derby. It is our custom to inspect the certificate issued by the Manager of the receiving Cold Storage Depot and record the date and the number of the same.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 - 1954.

*Slaughter of Animals Act (Prevention of Cruelty)
Regulations, 1954.*

Slaughter of Animals (Pigs) Act, 1954.

C.M.A. 243 Minimum Standards of Construction.

Lay-out and equipment of Slaughterhouses in England and Wales Act, 1957.

Circular No. 45/57, 29th August, 1957. Improvement Grants

39 licences have been issued to slaughtermen in this district. All trainees are tested in their skill in the use of a mechanically-operated instrument before a licence is issued to them. In addition to captive bolts, there are two electric lethal instruments in use, at the premises of Fatstock Marketing Corporation, Swanwick and Mr. O. P. Taylor, Leabrooks.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

There are seven slaughterhouses in the district and I think it is reasonable to state that a high standard of private slaughtering has been achieved and will bear favourable comparison with any in the country.

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

The implementation of these Regulations has added considerably to the time spent at the Swanwick Abattoir. It is absolutely necessary to provide an Inspector during the hours that slaughtering is taking place.

Slaughtering continues until 7.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. mid-week. The Fatstock Marketing Corporation do everything possible to complete slaughtering by 12 noon on Saturday and Sunday to enable the Inspector to be home for lunch at 1 p.m. At present one inspector can cope but cannot be absent from the slaughterhouse for any length of time when slaughtering is taking place.

I cannot recommend an additional Inspector at this stage as we have no accommodation for further staff, but this possibility will have to be kept in mind, particularly if other duties have not to suffer.

Holidays, sickness, compensatory leave, etc., throw a considerable burden on the Inspectorate.

At the 31st December, 1963, £737/9/3d has been received from the slaughterhouses in this district under the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Requirements relating to the transport and carrying of Meat.

The wholesaling of meat is carried on by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation and the most up-to-date vehicles are used for this purpose. Meat is similarly transported to some butchers in this district from wholesale premises in the adjoining rural district and from Chesterfield Abattoir.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960.

S/I 1960. No. 1268. Dated 21st July, 1960.

These regulations were made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Minister of Health under the provision of Sections 13 and 123 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. They require all butchers' meat and imported meat which is unfit for human consumption to be sterilized. All such meat if transported unstained or unsterilized shall be transported in locked containers or vehicles.

Meat for hospitals, medical or veterinary schools or similar institutions for instructional or diagnostic purposes and to manufacturing chemists for the manufacturing of pharmaceutical products are excluded. We work strictly in accordance with these regulations by slashing and staining prior to removal of condemned offal and carcase meat.

Knackers' Yards.

Cat and Dog Meat Shops.

There are no Knackers' yards in the area, but there are two in the adjoining rural district, one of which delivers cat and dog meat

to an establishment in this area. These premises are kept under constant supervision to ensure that all meat sold has been previously treated with acid green stain to minimise the risk of the diseased meat being sold for human consumption.

The Shops Act, 1912-34-36-50.

The Shops Regulations, 1912-13-37-39.

The Young Persons (Employment) Act and Order, 1938.

As officer appointed under the Shops Act, I have to report that steady progress has been maintained throughout the year. The condition under which shop assistants and others work in this area, in my opinion, bears favourable comparison with any other area in the country. Attention is given to the various matters affecting the comfort and welfare of the assistants, including seats for females, rest rooms if possible, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, heating, lighting, ventilation and general cleanliness of premises. Food shops in particular are frequently visited.

During the year a total of 581 visits have been made to shop premises. Warnings have been given with regard to selling after hours, and of being open on the regular early closing day for the sale of articles other than those prescribed.

The following details have been extracted from the register of shops:-

		<i>Canteens and Cafes</i>	<i>Food Shops</i>	<i>Other Premises</i>	<i>Total</i>
Alfreton	...	...	18	88	124
Somercotes	...	...	9	66	45
Leabrooks	...	...	-	13	14
Riddings	...	...	3	27	24
Swanwick	...	...	4	20	16
Pye Bridge	...	...	1	3	2
Ironville and Codnor Park		3	12	9	24
Golden Valley	...	-	3	-	3
		38	232	234	504

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Applications were received for the renewal of licences to keep Pet Shops by Mr. C. Bagguley, 4 High Street, Swanwick; and Mrs. A. King, 71 Mansfield Road, Alfreton, and an application for the grant of a licence to keep a Pet Shop was received from Mr. G. Marvin, 13 High Lane, Ridgeway, Sheffield (pet stall on Alfreton Market). All three applications were approved subject to no nuisance being caused and the payment of the requisite fee.

Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954.
Hairdressers. Section 146.

Hairdressing establishments in the district are registered and all comply in every respect with the requirements of the Act.

The following is a list of such establishments:-

ALFRETON

Messrs. G. Brooks and B. Mills	65 Nottingham Road	Ladies
Mrs. P. Speed	91 High Street	Ladies
Mrs. G. West	72 High Street	Ladies
S. Turner	1 New Street	Gents
Miss. Parr	93 Nottingham Road	Ladies
H. Stone	20 King Street	Ladies
P. Spencer	76 King Street	Gents
A. L. Stevenson	31-33 King Street	Ladies
J. B. Morley	39 Mansfield Road	Gents
Briggs & Son	Central Road	Gents
Mrs. G. West	Church Street	Ladies
Mrs. Wade	4 Flowery Leys Lane	Ladies
I. Birch	24 Park Street	Ladies
Mrs. B Leighton	73 Mansfield Road	Ladies
Miss P. Kirk	37 Mansfield Road	Ladies
Miss. J. C. Briddon	30 Mansfield Road	Ladies
Mrs. L. Severn	Grange Street	Ladies

SOMERCOTES

Mrs. V. Gent	90 Nottingham Road	Ladies
Mrs. Haywood	24 Nottingham Road	Ladies
L. Waters	179 Nottingham Road	Ladies
Miss. E. Waller	26 Somercotes Hill	Ladies
Burrows	85 Somercotes Hill	Gents
A. Smalley	26 Leabrooks Road	Gents
Mrs. Binnie	Lower Somercotes	Ladies
W. Shaw	31 Nottingham Road	Ladies
G. A. Birch	70 Nottingham Road	Gents

LEABROOKS

Mrs. I. G. S. Wain	"Glen Lyon"	
	Leabrooks Corner	Ladies
Mrs. K. Cutts	93 Swanwick Road	Ladies
Mrs. S. F. Wright	9 Charles Street	Ladies

RIDDINGS

W. Woodfield	14 Greenhill Lane	Gents
Miss K. Gray	20 George Street	Ladies
Mrs. M. Wilkinson	84 High Street	Ladies

SWANWICK

Miss A. Walters	Derby Road	Ladies
M. Jerram	The Green	Gents
Mrs. I. G. S. Wain	Pentrich Road	Ladies
Miss V. E. Bowler	Derby Road	Ladies

IRONVILLE

A. Fletcher	32 Victoria Street	Gents
B. K. Butlin (Mrs.)	44 King William Street	Ladies

The following applied for registration during 1963 and were approved:-

Mrs. S. F. Wright	9 Charles Street, Leabrooks	Ladies
Mrs. M. Wilkinson	84 High Street, Riddings	Ladies
Mrs. V. E. Bowler	Derby Road, Swanwick	Ladies

During the year the following establishment was closed:-

Mrs. S. F. Wright	15 Hall Street, Alfreton	Ladies
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The Public Cleansing Service.

The financial details relating to this service relate to the year ending 31st March, 1964. The figures have been checked against the books kept by the Council's Financial Officer. Every possible economy has been effected consistent with the maintenance of an efficient service.

Staff.

The staff of the public cleansing department is as follows :-

<i>Refuse collection</i>	<i>Depot</i>
3 Motor drivers	1 Working foreman
9 Loaders	1 Man part-time
5 Wheelers out	<i>Salvage</i>
4 Bin Lads	2 Men baling paper and textiles
<i>Refuse disposal</i>	<i>Rats and Mice destruction</i>
1 Driver - muledozer	1 Man part-time
2 Men, tip face	
<i>Nightsoil collection and disposal</i>	Also the wages of three men divided between 31 men as a bonus
1 Driver	
1 Loader	

We have managed to provide a weekly collection of house and trade refuse during the year but only with great difficulty. Whilst there was a reduction in the number of hours lost in 1963 as against 1962 we had as many as 10 men off work. This is still a very high figure out of a reduced total complement of 31 men, and particularly as the incentive was intended to reduce avoidable absenteeism.

Incentive Bonus Scheme.

(The details of the scheme were reported in full in the 1962 Annual Report).

The incentive bonus scheme in my view has not had the desired effect of getting some of the men to attend work. In fact, in some instances the effect was directly opposite. The man who preferred leisure to work was in fact given the bonus of a day off and still received the same amount of wages. The four days' wage, plus bonus, being the equivalent wage to that received before the incentive bonus was granted. In order to protect the scheme and avoid undue pressure of work on the genuine personnel, repeated offenders were dismissed.

The trial was for a period of six months. Although the Council have expressed the opinion that the incentive bonus was not working out as anticipated, we still continued to honour our side of the bargain and gave the scheme an extended trial. From time to time during the year certain remarks have been made and opinions expressed concerning the scheme which suggested that all was not well from the Council's angle. These in fact suggested that it might well be dropped or revised. It was thought that this in itself might

encourage the personnel to do everything possible to ensure better attendance, and to remove the threat to the bonus scheme. At the time of writing the report a further meeting is anticipated with the Union representatives to consider the matter of absenteeism.

Canteen, Locker Room and Ablutions. The provision of the excellent bathing facilities did not receive the appreciation anticipated, never more than half-a-dozen workmen have availed themselves of the facility.

The number of hours lost owing to sickness and other causes is a matter of grave concern, and the figures are as follows:-

		<i>Total hours lost</i>			<i>Total hours lost</i>
1953	...	7,958	1959	...	9,132
1954	...	7,083	1960	...	8,911
1955	...	9,862	1961	...	7,575 $\frac{1}{2}$
1956	...	5,985	1962	...	6,734 $\frac{1}{2}$
1957	...	8,047	1963	...	5,511 $\frac{1}{2}$
1958	...	8,853			

Protective Clothing. As in the previous year all workmen have been provided with two suits of overalls and one pair of protective gloves. Reinforced gloves are provided for handling baled destructor scrap, etc. This year each workman has been also provided with a Donkey Jacket.

Garages. We have one large garage (containing an inspection pit) for one S. & D. Fore and Aft Refuse Collector. On each side we have a smaller building, each capable of accommodating one side-loading vehicle, but one is in fact used for garaging the Mule-dozers by night, and by day as a workshop for the stripping, sorting and grading of non-ferrous metals prior to sale. The other building is used as a store for special grades of paper until the minimum permitted quantity has been received, under the terms of the contract with the Thames Board Mills. There is also a Paper Baling Shed with extensions providing accommodation for three S. & D. Refuse Collectors.

House, Trade Refuse and Nightsoil.

The regular service was maintained under difficulties, house refuse being collected from all premises in the area once per week; trade refuse and salvage twice per week. Closet pails were emptied at least once per week, except in cases of overcrowded premises, where pails are emptied twice weekly. Cesspools have been emptied free of charge twice per year and, where necessary, additional clearances have been charged for. The revenue from these sources can be ascertained on reference to the costing report on services.

Reclamation of Raw Materials.

Reference to the Costing Report on services will show the comparison in receipts from salvage for the year ending March, 1964, with previous years.

		£	s.	d.	
1953	474 tons at	6	12	1	per ton
1954	553	„	5	11	6
1955	550	„	6	3	5
1956	594	„	6	17	4
1957	545	„	7	11	2
1958	450	„	7	10	11
1959	351	„	8	6	5
1960	388	„	7	2	7
1961	467	„	7	3	9
1962	414	„	8	4	4
1963	360	„	7	17	2
1964	435	„	7	7	5

We hope to continue our salvage effort however, as it is realised that there are other factors to be taken into consideration, apart from the monetary gain from salvage recovery.

House Refuse Collection.

	Tons	£	s.	d.
S. & D. (1) removed	1442	1262	15	8
S. & D. (2) „	4640	1724	10	10
S. & D. (3) „	4513	1409	13	7
Based on Test Weighing	10595	£4397	0	1

A considerable increase has occurred in tonnage, the figure for 1962/3 being 10,124 tons.

The wages of the loaders (excluding on costs), £8,425 8s. 0d., together with £4,484 18s. 11d. cost of motors, gives a figure of 24/4d. per ton compared with 23/9d. in 1962/63.

Wages including on costs were, loaders £10,015 18s. 3d., together with £4,484 18s. 11d. cost of motors, giving a figure of 27/4d. per ton compared with 26/8d. per ton in 1962/63.

Trade Refuse.

The income from 33 business premises for the collection of trade refuse not having any salvage value, and including various firms who deposit refuse on the tip at a charge of 1/- per load or ton, was £499 5s. 3d.

Trade Refuse Collection.

Expenditure	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loaders' wages	...	228	1	5		
Hire of lorries	...	324	9	8		
				552	11	1

Income :

Trade refuse	...	...	499	5	3
1962: £34 12s. 7d. Cr.			£53	5	10 Dr.

832 Tons of trade refuse were collected, and 426 tons of trade refuse were deposited at Leabrooks tip.

In view of the loss the amount charged for depositing refuse on the tip will have to be increased.

Salvage Account.

<i>Expenditure :</i>		£	s.	d.
Lorry hire	...	168	3	0
Wages ...	...	2,327	15	3
Baling wire	...	75	10	0
Repairs to presses	...	22	2	6
Sundries ...	...	13	4	4
1962 : £3,294 17s. 1d.		£2,606	15	1

<i>Income :</i>		Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed waste paper	...	130	19	1	0	1,014	19	2
Newspaper ...	...	50	19	1	0	420	8	11
Fibreboard ...	...	61	16	2	0	587	4	7
Baled destructor scrap	...	128	11	2	0	793	13	9
Light scrap iron	...	38	15	2	0	93	6	11
Heavy Cast Iron	...	4	19	0	0	52	9	9
Medium cast iron	...	7	19	3	0	77	0	1
Mixed Wrought Iron and Steel		9	17	0	0	68	5	0
Non-ferrous metals	...		15	1	0	99	7	1
		434	13	0	0	£3,206	15	3

	Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.		Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.	
1933	0	0	15	2	11		1948	544	10	2,477	8	6
1934	0	0	109	5	9		1949	557	19½	2,247	13	7
1935	0	0	140	11	6		1950	553	14½	2,489	1	5
1936	0	0	329	10	0		1951	706	11	5,674	7	10
1937	0	0	562	14	6		1952	474	3	3,131	13	8
1938	0	0	340	6	6		1953	552	13	3,083	10	11
1939	0	0	355	17	2		1954	550	5	3,394	10	8
1940	356	1	1,168	8	0		1955	594	0	4,079	0	10
1941	426	7	1,348	6	2		1956	545	7	4,119	17	3
1942	692	8	2,672	12	3		1957	449	11	3,396	18	4
1943	548	9½	2,073	10	8		1958	350	17	2,922	8	2
1944	588	13½	2,097	17	5		1959	388	3	2,766	19	4
1945	525	8	1,806	13	6		1960	467	7	3,356	13	4
1946	454	15	1,788	12	2		1961	413	14	3,402	3	10
1947	519	16½	2,352	15	5		1962	360	0	2,827	17	7
							1963	434	13	3,206	15	3
Total	12,055	tons, 7 cwts.					£69,739	4s. 5d.				

Efficiency Statistics.

Collection of house and trade refuse (including salvage collected separately).

(As supplied to the Ministry for inclusion in the Annual Costing Return.)

Number of premises from which refuse is collected, as per Rating and Valuation Roll	...	8,400
Number of dustbins emptied weekly per annum	...	8,440
Estimated tonnage (refuse is check-weighed the first week in January and the first week in July)	...	11,862
*Number of collectors	...	14
Weight of refuse collected per man hour per day (365 days per annum)	...	6·62 cwts.
*Number of bins emptied per man hour	...	14·14
*Number of premises cleared per man hour	...	14·06
<i>Unit costs :</i>		
Gross expenditure per ton	...	25/7
Net cost per ton	...	25/9
Net cost per 1,000 population	...	£662
Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	...	£1,808
Total refuse collected (in tons)	...	11,862
Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days per annum)	...	28·3

*Excluding driver who does not load.

House Refuse Disposal Account.

<i>Expenditure</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages on tip	...	1,843	14	8			
Lorry hire	...	6	14	6			
Muledozer	...	1,065	10	10			
Sundries	...	99	3	8			
1962 : 2,942 6s. 9d.					3,015	3	8

10,595 tons of refuse were disposed of at 5/8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton as compared with 5/9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton in 1962.

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal Account.

<i>Expenditure</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loaders' wages	...	816	7	2			
Lorry hire	...	1,682	15	6			
Sundries	...	44	16	1			
1962 : £2,574 10s. 7d.					2,543	18	9

Income

Emptying cesspools	...	116	9	3
1962 : £2,574 10s. 7d.		£2,427	9	6

3,822 Tons of nightsoil were collected at a cost of 12/6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton, compared with 11/9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton in 1962.

Nightsoil Composting Account.

No compost was sold during the year.

There is a considerable amount of Compost still available for sale.

Combined Costing.

Collection of wet and dry refuse:

	Tons	£	s.	d.
House refuse	10,595	12,910	6	11
Nightsoil	3,822	2,427	9	6
Trade Refuse	832	53	5	10
	15,249	15,391	2	3

This gives a figure of 20/2½d per ton as compared with 19/5¾d per ton in 1962.

Control of Pests.

Expenditure	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages ...	214	15	2			
Materials ...	49	9	10			
				264	5	0

Income

Business premises	...	...	34	15	9
1962: £181 15s. 0d.			£229	9	3

Sickness Return for the Year 1963/64.

	Sick Pay	Unpaid Sick Pay	Other time lost	Total
1. Number of men involved	...	22	7	27 56
				(actual 36)
2. Hours lost	...	3,529	637½	1,345 5,511½
3. Percentage of (2) to (5)	...	5.48	0.99	2.09 8.56
4. Total number of men employed		
5. Possible working hours	64,354
6. Percentage of registered disabled persons to total staff:				
(a) commencement of period	9.68
(b) end of period	9.68
7. Number in (1) absent through illness	23
		accident ...	...	6

Public Relations.

As in previous years every opportunity is taken to discuss the various aspects of our work with interested organisations. Visual-aids are made use of and the Projector and Screen is an indispensable aid.

During the year lectures have been given to various Women's Organisations and Institutes.

Civil Defence.

Our full co-operation is given to the Local and County Civil Defence Authorities. We are hoping to follow up the Sunningdale Course with further study of monitoring instruments and monitoring technique.

Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

Practical Training Facilities for Student Public Health Inspectors.

We offer facilities for training Student Public Health Inspectors in any field of activity such as Meat Inspection at the abattoir ; Inspection of Common Lodging Houses, etc., where such facilities for training are not available in their own districts.

I would like to conclude my report with an expression of thanks to our Medical Officer of Health for his cordial co-operation during the year.

I record my thanks and appreciation to Mrs. L. Day, and Miss J. Clarke ; to my assistants, Mr. G. T. Hayes, Mr. B. Wells and Mr. C. Haskey ; to the Cleansing Department Foreman, Mr. T. A. Smith ; and all outdoor staff my grateful thanks for loyal service.

May I also express my thanks to the Clerk of the Council, the Surveyor, and all colleagues in other departments for their helpful co-operation.

Finally, to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor M. Hewitt, and all members of the Council, for their confidence and support.

E. MERCER.

MOTORS ACCOUNT

Service	S. & D. 1	S. & D. 2	S. & D. 3	S. & D. 4	Muledozer	Surveyor's Vehicles
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Drivers' Wages ...	662 5 10	641 6 1	645 14 2	729 5 6	645 11 8	
On Costs ...	125 0 6	121 1 3	121 17 11	137 13 5	121 17 5	
Petrol and Diesel ...	142 6 3	121 10 0	171 0 0	109 2 6	28 15 0	
Oils ...	11 15 0	11 15 0	11 15 0	11 15 0	3 7 0	
Licences ...	114 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0	47 10 0	48 0 0	
Repairs ...	74 2 2	400 2 6	25 11 4	147 9 9	73 6 11	
Miscellaneous (including Insurance, Depreciation, &c.)	359 2 9	359 9 5	553 2 9	505 13 3	152 2 2	
Surveyor's Department ...						38 17 11
	<hr/> 1488 12 6	<hr/> 1763 4 3	<hr/> 1637 1 2	<hr/> 1688 9 5	<hr/> 1073 0 2	<hr/> 38 17 11

ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE ON MOTORS

House Refuse Collection ...	1262 15 8	1724 10 10	1409 13 7			
Trade Refuse Collection ...	6 14 6					
Salvage ...	191 1 5	29 8 6	103 19 9			
Nightsoil Collection ...	34 15 5	2 10 5	123 7 10			
Nightsoil Composting ...				1682 15 6	7 9 4	
Control of Pests ...						38 17 11
Depot ...						
Surveyor's Department ...				5 13 11		
	<hr/> 1488 12 6	<hr/> 1763 4 3	<hr/> 1637 1 2	<hr/> 1688 9 5	<hr/> 1073 0 2	<hr/> 38 17 11

Surveyor's Report.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Alfreton Urban District Council.*

I append herewith a summarised report compiled in accordance with Circular 2/50 dated 25th January, 1950.

It will be appreciated that whilst only certain information relating to Public Health matters is required, additional information of a brief character is appended for the information of the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Sewerage and Sewage disposal New Sewage Scheme - Stage II - Swanwick Area

This stage of the comprehensive scheme for the whole of the Urban District was commenced on the 1st May 1963 by the contractors Messrs. Bowmer and Kirkland Ltd., Heage, and in October two of the new Settlement Tanks together with two bacteria filter beds were brought into operation. This temporarily slowed slightly, the overloading of the existing works. By the end of the year a third settlement tank had been brought into operation and the whole of the scheme was approximately one third complete.

A new 18" C.I. pressure main was laid across Swanwick Grammar school's Playing Fields terminating at Hayes Lane, which entailed the closing of Hayes Lane, Swanwick for a short period. The sewer changed to a concrete gravity sewer laid along the Swanwick Delves as far as Delves Farm.

Defective Outfall Sewer to Highfields Sewage Works

The existing sewer from Wingfield Road to Highfields disposal works has now been replaced by a pumping station and rising main due to subsidence. The work was completed by Messrs. Thos. Beighton Ltd., Brimington, and the pumps began to work at the beginning of July 1963.

W.C. Conversion Scheme - Ironville

The conversion of pan closets continued at a satisfactory rate, the work being carried out by The Butterley Company Ltd., the position being at the end of the year that the whole of Meadow Street, Albert Street, Tank Street, Victoria Street, King William Street, Casson Street, Queen Street, and half of the properties in Market Place had been completed.

The total number of conversions carried out in Ironville during the year was 209.

Report on the working of sewage farms.

Pye Bridge Sewage Works.

After a full years operation it is now possible to assess the success of these new works. Teething troubles have occurred during the last twelve months, one of which was the overloading of the sludge beds during the winter, This has been helped by the laying of a 6" by-pass enabling the recirculation of the humus sludge, instead of putting it out to the drying beds.

Complaints by residents of Pye Bridge about an offensive smell from the works during spring and summer has caused some concern. Although some smell must be expected from a works of this sort it was felt that the effect was aggravated last year :-

- (a) by the preceeding very severe winter
- (b) because of having to stockpile large quantities of sludge on the site.

The situation has been helped by the council's decision to deliver the sludge free of charge and several farmers and allotment holders have been found who are willing to accept the sludge when we wish to deliver.

The planting of a row of poplar trees on the Pye Bridge side of these works should in two or three years form a barrier which will give an uplift to the air stream when the wind is in that direction.

Small concrete road modifications have been carried out at various points on the site. In the case of the mono-rail sludge loading bay, because of the difficulties of vehicle manipulation it was necessary to build up an access platform to facilitate tipping of the overhead skip.

Particular attention has been given to the cleaning and painting, with bituminous paint, all the outside machinery and metal parts.

The works as a whole have been well kept and credit for this and for the improvements made must go to the sewage works foreman, and the workmen under his guidance have now become accustomed to the routine of this modern type of sewage works.

Highfields and Meadow Lane Sewage works.

Both of the above sewage works have received a lot of attention during the year in putting the machanical equipment into reasonable working order. Whilst improvements, mechanically, have been carried out' it is not possible to make these old works conform to modern standards.

Pumping Stations.

Birchwood Lane, Somercotes.

There was a little trouble in March 1964 at this pump station, owing to the fracture of a delivery pipe and the flooding of the

dry well with sewage. Prompt action saved the day. The difficulties encountered with the storm pump reflux valve have not yet been solved. All metalwork has been cleaned down and painted.

Ironville.

This pumping station has continued to work very well. It was found necessary to put a timber covering over the wet well, as children were continually throwing stones and rubbish over the boundary fence. During February 1964, all pumps, floor decking, access ladders, hand rails, etc., were painted.

The building in of glass blocks into the windows has so far stopped further damage.

Golden Valley.

During the year this station was found to require only the normal daily routine greasing and cleaning etc.

Windmill Estate, Riddings.

This pumping station was causing some noise nuisance to local residents particularly during the night hours, and it was found necessary for attention to be given to one pump motor which was rather noisy. With regular cleaning and greasing the situation seems much improved.

Hickton Road, Swanwick.

The single pump at this station has worked very well during the year, but it is most inadequate during times of rain. It is to be replaced in the next few months.

Highfields.

This pumping station was brought into operation during July 1963. There was some difficulty during the first few weeks due to heavy silting, which gradually cleared and the pumps have continued to work satisfactorily since. The wet well was covered with an open timber decking.

New Public Conveniences

The new public conveniences which have been sited on the car park at Alfreton were commenced in November 1963 and considerable progress was made by the end of March 1964. They were finally completed by the end of June 1964. The existing public conveniences in Institute Lane which were in poor condition have been closed. Improved washing facilities have now been made available for the stall holders from Alfreton market.

Sites for public conveniences at Swanwick, Riddings and Ironville are being negotiated through the District Valuer. Plans, specifications and quantities for these public conveniences which are without 'bus shelters are in the course of preparation and in a few months time the whole district will be well served with completely up-to-date facilities. Special features in the design are as follows:-

- (1) Locked service corridors, hold all the flushing equipment which in the old type were prone to damage by hooligans.
- (2) Other equipment has been so designed to keep to a minimum all possible damage.
- (3) "Ozone" and air freshening equipment has been installed.
- (4) All the Public Conveniences are very well lit by windows to give a bright and pleasing appearance to the interiors.

Alfreton Lido.

The new Lido which was constructed during this year by the Alfreton Development Association was not handed over until the 15th May 1964.

There are three painted reinforced concrete pools the first two of which are heated.

The diving pool is raised above the main pool. This pool is approximately 36 feet square and 12 feet 6 inches deep. It is designed to cater for springboards at one and three metres height and a fixed board at five metres.

The main swimming pool is 110 feet x 42 feet, with an evenly sloping bottom giving depths of water from 5 feet 6 inches to 3 feet. This pool is surrounded by a paved area 15 feet wide and a dwarf stone wall separates it from the 1,200 square yards of lawns sloping to the pool on either side.

The children's pool is 30 feet square with small wide steps leading into the shallow water which has a maximum depth of 1 foot 6 inches.

Changing Room Accommodation.

Above ground level the main ancillary buildings serving the pools are the men's and women's changing rooms. These flank the diving pool on the North and South sides and are connected by a glass sided corridor. Changing rooms are identical in design. They are brick built in facing bricks locally produced and have a timber roof insulated by glass fibre. The changing rooms and adjacent toilets for bathers are heated by hot air blowers and panel radiators. There are 21 cubicles to each changing room. One hundred and twenty steel lockers are provided to each changing room. For overflow accommodation a basket store is provided at the end of each changing room.

Filtration Equipment.

The water in the main pool and diving pool is in a virtually closed circuit. Filtration is by means of four 8 feet diameter mechanically agitated vertical filters manufactured by Messrs. Bell. Bros. The contents of the pool are circulated through

filtration once every three and a half hours, and those of the diving pool once every eight hours giving a total hourly flow of 48,437 gallons. Water is dosed with Alumina and Soda. Chlorination is by Messrs. Bell's equipment.

Heating Equipment

The water to the main pool and diving pool is heated by a 10 x 7 feet diameter Ruston Horizontal Thermax Steam Boiler having a working pressure of 100lbs. per. square inch. The boiler is fed by a Riley Underfeed type coal stoker and is completely automatic in operation. There are calorifiers heating the pool water, supplying hot water to wash basins and to the mixing valve of the showers, and providing hot water for the heating system of the buildings.

Spectators Accommodation.

For spectators and for sunbathing there are 10,000 yards of lawns. Within the main Lido buildings toilet facilities have been provided. A conservatory and adjoining outbuildings have been converted into a cafe and additional spectator toilets respectively.

SURVEY.

Planning applications received during the year 1963.

(a) *For consideration under the Byelaws.*—The total number of applications received for consideration was 244 and 242 were approved ; 2 were refused. This figure is made up as follows:-

<i>Description</i>		<i>Applications Received</i>	<i>Refused</i>	<i>Total Approved 1963</i>
W.C.'s	...	19	—	19
Garages	...	100	2	98
Sheds, Greenhouses, etc.	...	34	—	34
Improvements to Properties		90	—	90
Car Access	...	1	—	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		244	2	242

The total figure of 242 again indicates an increase of approvals over the preceding year.

(b) *Applications received under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1963.*—The total number of applications received by this Authority under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1963 shows a slight decrease on last year's figure by three applications, and is made up as follows:-

Description	Applications	Refusals	Withdrawals	Pending	Total Approved for Year
Change of User	5	1	—	—	4
Bungalows	45	2	—	—	43
Houses	35	1	—	—	34
Public					
Conveniences	1	—	—	—	1
Shops	9	—	1	—	8
Garages	27	2	—	—	25
Factories	7	—	—	—	7
Betting Offices	1	—	—	—	1
Petrol Filling Stations	6	—	—	—	6
Lecture Halls	4	—	—	—	4
Offices	6	1	—	—	5
Schools	2	—	—	—	2
Hairdressing Salons	2	—	—	—	2
Swimming Pool	1	—	—	—	1
Coal Stocking Sites	2	—	—	—	2
Public Houses	1	—	—	—	1
Outline					
Applications	29	8	—	1	20
Caravans	1	—	—	1	—
Miscellaneous	14	2	—	—	12
	199	17	1	2	179

(c) *Appeals held during the year 1963.* The total number of appeals held during this year was 4.

Inspections.

(1) *Inspections of Building Operations.* During 1963 inspections have been made of housing sites in the Urban District and of the various stages of construction of houses and improvements to properties. The total number of inspections is 1,371. This figure indicates an increase over last year's figure.

(a) Applications under the Byelaws.

Commencement of Building Operations	Inspection of Foundations	Inspection of D.P.C.	Inspection of Material	Inspection of Drains	Inspection of Completed Work	TOTAL
171	153	136	153	145	191	949

(b) Applications under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1963.

82	63	58	71	63	85	422
253	216	194	224	208	276	1,371

(2) *Inspections of Council Houses, 1963.* As notices have been received from the tenants of Council Houses who wish to terminate their tenancy or exchange houses, inspections have been made of the various properties as follows:—

New Tenancies	Exchanges	Vacations	Total
17	23	32	72

If the tenant of the Council house was responsible for any repairs they were accordingly notified to have the repair carried out at their own expense before they left the property.

Cotes Park Depot.

The Highways Depot at Cotes Park has now been completed with the exception of certain small items such as roadwork, planting, etc.

The facilities at the Highways Depot now include:-

14 Garages.	Office block:—2 w.c.'s.
3 Salt Bays.	2 Showers.
1 Workshop and repair shop.	Cloaks and washbasins
1 Boilerhouse.	Canteen
3 Stores.	Storekeeper's office and small Store.
1 Joiner's shop.	Highways Superintendent's office.

This new Highways Depot has facilitated storing of vehicles and materials and has made a big improvement to the working of the department.

Alfreton Market

The Friday and Saturday Market has been fully let for most of 1963.

The average lettings per week are as follows:-

Fridays 58 stalls available—57 let.

Saturdays 58 stalls available—55 let.

Twice during the year on Saturdays, in one instance only 20 stalls were occupied owing to severe snow and on another occasion only 30 stalls were let owing to rain.

The average in 1963 is slightly more than the preceeding year, after taking into account holidays and the very inclement weather of the year under review.

Recreation Grounds.

(a) Alfreton Recreation Ground, off Alma Street, Alfreton, area 7.5 acres.

Facilities : 2 Bowling Greens	1 Football Pitch
5 Tennis Courts	1 Pavilion
1 Putting Green	Playground Equipment

(b) Watchorn Playing Fields and Alma Watchorn Park, off Derby Road, Alfreton, area 6.5 acres.
 Facilities : 1 Hockey Pitch 1 Cricket Pitch
 1 Pavilion Playground Equipment
 Gardens

The use of the paddling pool has been discontinued.

(c) Somercotes Recreation Ground, off Leabrooks Road, Somercotes, area 8 acres.
 Facilities : 1 Bowling Green 1 Putting Green
 4 Tennis Courts 2 Pavilions
 Playground Equipment

(d) Riddings Recreation Ground, off Shaw Street, Riddings, area 12 acres.
 Facilities : 1 Bowling Green 1 Football Pitch
 2 Tennis Courts 1 Pavilion
 Playground Equipment

(e) Codnor Park Recreation Ground, off Victoria Street, Ironville, area 9 acres.
 Facilities : 1 Bowling Green 1 Football Pitch
 2 Tennis Courts 1 Pavilion
 Playground Equipment

(f) Pye Bridge Recreation Ground, off Main Road, Pye Bridge, area 3 acres.

(g) Swanwick Recreation Grounds :
 (1) off Derby Road, Swanwick, area 1 acre.
 Facilities : Children's Swings.
 Playground Equipment

(2) off Bolton Street, Swanwick (temporary), area 3 acres
 Facilities : 1 Football Pitch

(h) Birchwood Woods, area 12 acres.

Sports Fields.

(a) Alfreton Football Ground, off Alma Street, Alfreton, area 5.2 acres.
 Facilities : 1 Football Pitch

(b) Somercotes Cricket Ground, off Nottingham Road, Somercotes, area 6 acres.
 Facilities : 1 Cricket Pitch

Sports Fields.

(a) Alfreton Football Ground, off Alma Street, Alfreton, area 5.2 acres.
Facilities : 1 Football Pitch
(b) Somercotes Cricket Ground, off Nottingham Road, Somercotes, area 6 acres.
Facilities : 1 Cricket Pitch

Damage to Council Property 1963.

Damage to the Council's property such as equipment, trees, shrubs and hedges, buildings and street lights by vandalism is estimated to have cost the council £106 in repairs.

This figure does not include damage to street lighting columns caused by accidents.

However, the figure of £106 does show a considerable increase in the amount of vandalism during the year under review in comparison to amounts of damage caused in earlier years.

Notices served on owners or occupiers of premises regarding overhanging hedges, dangerous structures etc., during 1963.

Two notices under the Highways Act 1959 have been served on owners of premises during the year.

One for a dangerous structure and the other for an overhanging hedge which was forcing pedestrians to walk on the highway.

Private Street Works Code of 1892—Highways Act. 1959.

Plans, specifications and quantities were prepared for the carrying out of Private Street Works under the above Act in respect of Victoria Street, Alfreton, and Sherwood Street, Leabrooks. The work was put out to tender and Provisional Apportionments served on the owners of all the properties affected. Certain works involving the renewal of gas and water mains have been carried out by the respective undertakings. A start will be made on the Private Street Works towards the end of June 1964.

Nottingham Road, Somercotes.

A large scheme of road improvements along the main road at Somercotes was commenced early in 1964. The scheme involved lowering the road at the deepest point about 18", and this involved the renewal of two water mains, and a gas main along most of its length, together with services to all properties. Post Office Telephones and the East Midlands Electricity Board were also affected. Owing to the involved nature of the mains and services which were near to the surface of the existing road, the road was excavated in two halves, and on the north side it was necessary to excavate for the whole length of the job. Road works of this nature are very necessary on occasions but involve discomfort and sometimes loss of earnings to shopkeepers, and because of this many complaints are received. I am pleased to report, however, that the pre-planning of the work, the techniques employed, and the excellent co-operation of the workmen have combined to make a very successful operation.

Automatic Telephone Exchange, Leabrooks.

The first of the Automatic Telephone Exchanges in the area was opened on 28th November 1963.

It is likely that the Alfreton Automatic Telephone Exchange will follow on in the next two or three years.

Garage Sites:—Alfreton and Swanwick.

Alfreton:— These garages were delivered to and erected on the Hostel Site, early this year and all are now let.

Swanwick:— The quotation for the supply and erection of six garages at New Street, Swanwick, was approved by the Council during 1963, and it is expected that these will be erected in July 1964.

Cemeteries.

Interments during the year 1963:

Alfreton Cemetery	...	...	69
Leabrooks Cemetery	...	...	69

Of the 24 new graves in Alfreton Cemetery, 23 were in the Flat Section.

Out of the 27 new graves at Leabrooks Cemetery, all were in the Flat Section. There were two interments of ashes during the year.

Memorials erected during 1963:—

Alfreton:-Headstones, Kerbs and Vases	30
Inscriptions	13
Leabrooks:-Headstones, Kerbs and Vases	35
Inscriptions	17

Sickness Return for the Year 1963.

	Sick Pay	Unpaid Sickness	Other time lost	Total
1. Number of men involved	74	4	25	80
2. Hours lost ...	12,186	1,674	744	14,604
3. Percentage of (2) to (4)	...	...	...	5.84%
4. Possible working hours	...	...	...	249,833
5. Percentage of registered disabled persons to total staff				
(a) commencement of period - 1st Jan., 1963				11.1%
(b) end of period - 31st Dec., 1963			...	7.1%
6. Number of persons in (1) absent through illness				74
Number of persons in (1) absent through accident			...	3

NOTE. The percentages of total possible working hours are based on an average 42 hour weekly strength of 117.

Highways.

Snow Clearance 1963. Severe snow and ice conditions were experienced during the earlier part of the year.

During the month of January the entire Highways Staff, lorries, and equipment were engaged in snow clearing, gritting and salting of roads and footpaths. In addition 30 men, 1 D4 Bulldozer, 2 Drott Shovels, 2 JCB Diggers and 12 lorries were engaged from a local contractor to assist.

At one period men and machines were called upon to work through the night in order to keep Nix's Hill, Sleetmoor Lane, and Birchwood Lane, Somercotes, open to traffic. Despite strenuous efforts on our part Birchwood Lane became blocked but this occurred outside the Urban District Boundary,

Isolated farms and houses which were cut off by deep snow, and anyone who asked for help received all the assistance we could give from our labour and snowploughs.

The amount of materials used to combat the snow and ice was as follows :-

Salt 169 tons ; Grit Sand 958 tons ; Ashes 310 tons.

During the latter part of the year, although no severe snow occurred, considerable gritting and salting of roads was carried out throughout the Urban District.

Tramway Opencast Coal Site.—The Order for the Closure of Footpaths in the area of the "Tramway Opencast Coal Site" at Swanwick has now been revoked. The footpaths have been traversed and found to be satisfactory.

Coal Mining Subsidence Act, 1957.—Under the above Act, a claim has been submitted to the National Coal Board for damage to the 6" main sewer near "The Devonshire Arms," King Street, Alfreton. The claim was acknowledged by the National Coal Board.

Street Scavenging and Gully Emptying. There are approximately 31 miles of road in the Urban District of Alfreton and these are swept regularly by two mechanical street sweepers. There is a small amount of hand sweeping of footpaths etc. The 1,345 gulleys in the Urban District are cleansed between five and six times per year, and are properly disinfected at each cleansing and the water seal made good. The gully emptier when not employed on emptying gulleys is used to flush out manholes and sewers in the Urban District which tend to silt up and which have been affected by subsidence.

Openings in Public Highways. During the year there have been 556 applications to break open the highways. Consequent re-instatements in all cases have been carried out by this Council and charges made to the respective applicants.

This figure is made up as follows :-

South Derbyshire Water Board	...	...	275
East Midlands Electricity Board	...	...	120
East Midlands Gas Board	...	...	118
Post Office Telephones	...	...	35
Other	...	...	8

Housing.

Loans and Grants.

(a) *Loans.* During the year the Council have advanced 39 loans to applicants to enable them to purchase their own homes.

(b) *Improvement Grants.* There have been 28 Improvement Grants made to applicants during 1963.

(c) *Standard Grants.* A total of 41 Standard Grants were made to encourage people to bring their own property up to a reasonable modern standard.

Housing Repairs. A major review of the method of dealing with Housing Repairs was instituted during the year. The new Clerk of Works was appointed and I have included in his duties the supervision of reporting Housing Repairs, the priorities of the works involved and the allocation of materials, etc. A short list of small repairs which were to be the responsibility of the tenants was decided upon by the Council. There would seem to be a great improvement in the carrying out of repairs but a full assessment would not be advisable yet.

Houses.—Progress Report for 1963. During the year there have been 17 bungalows built by this Council.

There were 47 houses/bungalows built by private enterprise during the same period and the number of dwellings under construction at the end of 1963 was 34.

O.A.P. Bungalow Scheme, Swanwick. A scheme is in the course of preparation for Old Persons Bungalows at Swanwick. The scheme provides for some 20 single-bedroom bungalows arranged in a quadrangle, each connected by a covered cloister. A central boiler house is to provide heating and hot water to the units, and the bathroom is to be replaced by shower cubicles specially designed for use by old people.

Old Hall Farm Site, Swanwick. During the year 1963 the whole of the plots of Stage I of this Estate have been approved by the Local Planning Authority and this Council. Stage II, which comprises the road layout and building layout, etc., was also submitted during this particular year.

Stage I consists of 35 plots, the majority of which are to be bungalows, and are occupied.

Housing Programme Summary as at 31st December, 1963.

(a)	Pre-war houses	...	...	...	...	456
	Providence Place, Alfreton (existing houses purchased in 1957)	...	...	...	...	10
	Catherine Street, Alfreton (existing houses purchased in 1957)	...	...	...	...	7
	Alfred Street, Riddings (existing houses purchased in 1957)	...	...	...	...	6
	High Street, Riddings (existing houses purchased in 1959)	...	...	...	...	3
	Birchwood Lane, Somercotes (existing houses purchased in 1960)	...	...	...	...	3
	Coupland Place, Somercotes, (existing house purchased in 1962)	...	...	...	...	1
(b)	Post-war houses :-					

Pease Close Housing Estate, Alfreton.

Two-bedroom bungalows	...	14
One-bedroom bungalows	...	8
Three-bedroom bungalows	...	88

Two-bedroom houses	...	...	112
Gregory Flats	...	...	40
<i>Firs Estate, Alfreton.</i>			
Firs Estate	...	...	124
Firs Estate Extension - two bedrooms			130
Firs Estate Extension - three bedrooms			22
Firs Estate Extension - bungalows	...		4
<i>Limes Avenue, Alfreton.</i>			
three bedroom houses	...	...	32
two bedroom houses	...	...	98
bungalows	...	...	8
<i>Colin Street, Alfreton.</i>			
bungalows	...	...	14
two bedroom houses	...	...	10
<i>Rodgers Lane, Alfreton.</i>			
three bedroom houses	...	...	3
<i>Swanwick - South Street and Western Avenue</i>			
houses	...	...	42
aluminium bungalows	...	...	20
<i>Birchwood Lane, Somercotes.</i>			
houses	...	...	4
<i>Ironville.</i>			
houses	...	...	4
<i>Cottage Farm Estate, Somercotes.</i>			
three-bedroom houses	...	...	132
two-bedroom houses	...	...	104
two-bedroom bungalows	...	...	8
one-bedroom bungalows	...	...	10
<i>Park Side, Somercotes.</i>			
two-bedroom houses	...	...	24
<i>Windmill Estate, Riddings.</i>			
houses	...	...	12
<i>South Spire Site, Somercotes.</i>			
three-bedroom houses	...	...	12
two-bedroom houses	...	...	42
two-bedroom bungalows	...	...	8
<i>Firs House, Alfreton.</i>			
Flats	...	...	2
<i>Miners' Hostel Site, Alfreton.</i>			
bungalows	...	...	17
			— 1,150
			— 1,636

I wish to thank the Chairman of the Alfreton Urban District Council, the Chairmen of all Committees and members of the Council for their support and help, and to my hardworking staff for their loyal co-operation throughout a year of outstanding progress.

F. P. WALTERS,

Engineer and Surveyor.

Alfreton Urban District Council.

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